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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Regulars Move the Bonus Boys

Mayor Walker Cries Man Hunt

Germany Sees More Dictation

Banks Bulge With Reserves

Many Middle Americans Go See

WASHINGTON sees the thing it greatly feared come upon it. Regular troops are called out to evict with tear gas and bayonet threat the bonus army squatting in shacks on needed Government land. The troop order issues from the White House after the insurgent bonus army has defeated the police. Following a movement by infantry, cavalry and tanks, the shacks are burned. Homeless men, women and children move about, reluctant to quit Washington. President Hoover, in a frank statement, shows that the bonus campers were preventing employment on the site they occupied, that they had served the purpose of their coming, that the Government had provided transportation home for all who would go, that many of those remaining in the camp and making trouble are Communists and men with criminal records. All is not quiet on the Potomac—but a hardening problem demands a firm if harsh solution.

* * *

¶ Mayor James J. Walker of New York City makes a 27,000-word reply to the Seabury charges on which removal is asked. He avers nothing wrong in his accepting bonds and stock, $26,000 from a bus agent, or $246,000 from Publisher Paul Block. Entirely innocent, he sees in his investigation only a political man hunt. An interesting coincidence occurs as Mayor Walker files his reply. Tammany Hall, which has sulked in its tent since the Democratic convention, comes out in indorsement of the Democratic candidate, Governor Roosevelt—who must either absolve or dissolve Tammany Mayor Walker.

* * *

¶ The Imperial Economic Conference monetary committee faces the conviction that commodity prices going down have made the world's difficulties enormously go up. The Dominions will try to present a solid front on this question at the general economic council in October. This is a paradox that often puzzles the poor—the fact that the less he pays for his staples, below a fair price, the more they really cost him. Here's the economic bedrock of the thing: What helps one helps all, and what hurts one isn't going to reverse the rules for long—it isn't going to set anybody up high and handsome.

* * *

¶ Germany moves with excitement and wild oratory toward the Prussian elections. Adolf Hitler, leader of the Fascists, prophesies the end of democracy; Dr. Hugenberg, leader of the Nationalists, pleads for the return of Kaiserism. Under Dictator von Papen murders and beatings have ceased, advancing the cause of the Rightists. Berlin shouts itself hoarse at huge meetings of the political factions. Constitutional rule is in a slump, dictatorship for a time appears inevitable, and the great question the elections may answer is—Dictation under the club of whom?

* * *

¶ The United States Treasury discovers that the banks have now the largest cash reserves in their history. The Treasury, wanting $650,000,000 on two issues of long-term, low-rate notes, finds $5,500,000,000 subscribed. Congress has strained the law to safeguard private loan channels, but the banks still clutch their capital. The little fellow hides his roll in a mattress and is hissed for hoarding. The big banker puts his round roll in the time vault and his fingers in his ears—And hoarding remains just as unrespectable as galloping off on a horse one hasn't hired.

* * *

¶ Varney Speed Lines fly the regular plane with six passengers from San Francisco 70 miles to Sacramento in 17 minutes. The same company advertises to carry passengers daily to the Olympiad at Los Angeles, 348 miles away, in less than two hours. But perhaps there will be no evening return flight—those world speedsters at the Olympiad probably detaining such sky-scorchers and putting them on the card.

* * *

¶ Australia hears Minister of Lands Latham report that the only street in the town of Denham is paved with shining mother-of-pearl. If further inquiry brings word that the houses and the householders are all that pearly streets imply—Well, one street won't begin to hold the throngs that will descend bag and baggage upon iridescent Denham.

* * *

¶ The North Atlantic steamship conference decides in Paris not to raise rates. The French Line holds that the slashed fares have not brought anticipated results; British and American lines report business as shattering ships' records. Where the cuts have shown little effect is on the regular travel of the well-to-do. But tourist and third-class have been eagerly snatched up. Low rates in hard times have given a multitude of middle Americans and European capitals something they hadn't expected to enjoy—a long, corrective and likable look at each other.

Police Arrest Bees, Then Owner Arrives

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

AN ERRANT swarm of bees has just been arrested by four policemen in Battersea, a popular suburb of London.

The swarm alighted on a bush in a front garden. The police were called in. The first officer of the law said, "Oh, my." The second and third waited in support. The fourth brought a sack. There was a strategic movement to the rear.

About that time the bees' owner turned up and the law decided that the prisoners might go home.

Jobs Increase With Opening Of Many Mills

Waltham Watch Company Among Industries Resuming Activity

Reopening of the Waltham Watch Company on Monday is one of the significant indications of better times. Nine hundred men will be recalled with the promise of 1400 to be employed later. In one act, it is pointed out, Waltham takes a front seat on the bandwagon of current business resumption.

Almost unique since 1929 is the announcement issuing from the shoe plants of Lawrence and Haverhill that there is a scarcity of skilled workers. Such post-slump trends are receiving added impetus from increasing announcements of night shifts in the mills of the industrial towns.

At the Gonic Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. H., a night shift of 200 has been established within the week. The Wyandotte Worsted Co., closed for several months, has resumed operations to reclaim Rochester still more definitely from the doldrums of idleness.

At Middletown, Conn., the Middletown Silk Company will operate on a 24-hour basis beginning Aug. 1. An addition of 100 will be added to the force of 30 now employed. The Connecticut Chamber of Commerce reported that the consumption of cotton in that State has increased 28.5 per cent for June over May.

State highway officials estimated this week that 1000 men will be provided with work as the result of the allotment received by Connecticut under the federal highway construction relief program.

The reports of business resumptions characterized as spotty at first appear to indicate that the chart of business improvement is filling in solidly as indicated by comments of authorities on the business outlook. Mr. Edsel Ford, who yesterday visited the Somerville plant of the Ford Motor Company, denied rumors of shutdown and added that the plant would run at capacity. An upswing in business was predicted.

Concretely testifying to confidence in industrial betterment, the Gorton-Pew fisheries of Gloucester this week opened a new canning plant with a capacity of 50,000 cans a day.

Sunken Treasure Lures Salvagers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWES, Del., July 29—Once more the English brig De Braake, which sunk off the Delaware Capes in 1798, is the inspiration of salvaging parties lured by the cargo of alleged gold and silver bullion now lying on the bottom of the bay off Cape Henlopen.

Representatives of a salving party, said to be from Baltimore, have arrived in Lewes. They brought with them maps and charts indicating the spot where the De Braake was supposed to have sunk. They also brought with them documents obtained from England regarding the ship's history and cargo, estimated to be worth $40,000,000 in treasure, pirated from two Spanish galleons, one of which sank with the brig.

Heading the party are Mr. A. C. Robertson, of New York, and Mr. J. H. Steele, of Baltimore. They have salvaging appliances needed for preliminary work.

Their documents show that the brig went down in 74 feet of water about one mile out in the bay, directly opposite Cape Henlopen. The salvagers already have ascertained that the present depth is now about 80 feet. Mr. Robertson voiced the belief that the brig is still in good condition, as the documents show it was built of teakwood, considered almost indestructible.

TORONTO PROVIDES WORK FOR JOBLESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Steps taken by Toronto to assist those who have been unable to obtain work are revealed by the report of the local Commissioner of Public Welfare. At a cost of $2,449,717, of which the federal and provincial government contributed $1,038,535, relief work was carried out by the works, parks and street cleaning departments, from Sept. 1 of last year until the end of May.

In this period work was provided for 18,227 men, who were given 2,057,930 hours of work. In addition to relief work, says the report, the cost of direct relief in the same period totaled $1,773,653. The department received a rebate of $1,185,768 from the Dominion and provincial governments. Private persons and organizations contributed $243,704 of the amount expended on direct relief.

CANADA PLACED IN MAJOR ROLE AT CONFERENCE

Britain Sees Heavy Trade of Dominion Going to American Interests

By WALTER W. CUNNINGHAM

Staff Correspondent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 29—There is a wide diversity of interpretations placed today in the corridors of the Parliament Building where the Imperial Economic Conference is meeting upon the statement issued yesterday by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, chief of the British delegation.

The statement is generally accepted as a reminder to the Dominions that Great Britain is ready to make concessions, but that such concessions must not seriously injure its non-Empire trade, a trade upon which a large section of its population depends.

The Dominions are with caution presenting their demands, Britain likewise is keeping its sister nations guessing as to what it is prepared to give, but what Britain wants is not so difficult to determine. The fact that Canada imported nearly $600,000,000 in 1931 from the United States and in that same year bought only $109,000,000 from Great Britain is a point which Britain is stressing in its conversations with Dominion delegates.

Main Groups of Imports

There are several main groups of imports of which Britain wants a large share:

1. Fibers, textiles and textile products.
2. Agricultural and vegetable products.
3. Iron and its products.
4. Non-metallic mineral products.
5. Miscellaneous commodities.
6. Non-ferrous metal products.
7. Chemical and allied products.
8. Woods and wood products and paper.
9. Animals and animal products.

One of the most important items from the United States angle into which Britain hopes to made inroads is anthracite. Imports of British anthracite into Canada for six months ending June last had broken all records, the amount being 389,900 tons. In the same period the United States sent into Canada 857,700 tons. Although this represents a great decrease in shipments from the United States when compared with the same period in 1931 Great Britain sees no reason why it should not capture substantially the entire Canadian market.

Activity Behind Scenes

Only one subcommittee of the conference met this forenoon, that on industrial standardization, and its discussions were based largely upon the report of the conference

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Recognition Issue Raised by Stamps Of Manchu State

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 29—Merely a stamp, a small enough thing less than an inch square, is puzzling the foreign offices of the great nations of the world. That is to say, the stamps which the new government of Manchukuo is planning to issue in the near future.

There would be no problem if that government were recognized diplomatically by the leading nations. But it isn't—and the question arises as to whether acceptance of letters bearing its stamps would constitute recognition. Collectors, of course, will welcome a new source of stamps.

China, it is learned unofficially, has already decided that letters bearing such stamps will be treated as though they were unstamped and the regular Chinese rates will be collected at the point of destination.

Japan, it is learned, is planning to circumvent the threatened Chinese boycott by establishing a post office in the foreign settlement of Shanghai for handling and forwarding the mail from Manchukuo. This, however, will be in violation of a gentleman's agreement of 1922 entered into by the foreign powers by which they all gave up post offices in the settlement.

One solution suggested would be for Japan to restamp all mail going out of Manchukuo. This, however, might be too much of an admission on Japan's part that Manchukuo in only a puppet state.

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THINGS PRESENT

For further proof of the writing ability of our readers, read "Then—and Now" in the Letters to the Monitor, Editorial page. And while you are back there, read and ponder the editorial "Bombing Confidence."

In view of what is going on in Los Angeles, "The Last of the Ancient Olympics" on the Home Forum is particularly timely.

M-m! Have a look at some "Cold Drinks for Hot Days" on the Household page. And if you think a clingstone peach can't be pitted in a jiffy, look for that item.

Frankly, we're not expecting many answers to today's Rime-O-Grams. But we're willing to be shown.

AND THINGS TO COME

With the advertising powers of the radio and movies not yet fully tested, Professor Carver sounds an alarm on the subject of education for intemperance in his Prohibition Facts tomorrow.

Saturday, of course, brings you the news map on the Daily Features page. It offers a simple way to review the week's events.

The following special pages are scheduled for Saturday: Educational; Interior Decoration and Antiques; News of Music, Art, Theaters and Books.

Water Sports of Olympics Injected in Modern Games

Now, Swimming, Diving and Waterpolo Make Up One of the Most Prominent Parts of the Program for Both Men and Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 29—Swimming, diving and waterpolo, which were not a part of the ancient Olympic Games, make up one of the dominant programs for men and women at the Xth Olympiad which begins here July 30. Championships in these events, introduced at the revival of this quadrennial athletic carnival in 1896 at Athens, have brought many otherwise little-known performers to world-wide fame.

Water sports proved their status as truly international and deserving of a place in the games by making a general distribution of titles over the globe. Eleven nations have shared in the 66 men's crowns, and seven in the 23 women's trophies. The United States stands out with 28 men's championships, followed by Germany with 10, Great Britain with eight, Sweden with seven, Hungary with four, Australia with three, Canada with two, and Austria, Argentina, France and Japan with one each. Germany was excluded from the games of 1920 and 1924, when it might have collected some of the titles that went to others.

Japan won its first Olympic crown in any sport when Y. Tsuruta captured the 200-meter breaststroke at Amsterdam in 1928. His victory was one of the surprises of the aquatic history of the games, for he set a new Olympic record of 2m. 48.8s. This was within eight-tenths of a second of the world's record, and he defeated the holder of that record, Eric Rademacher of Germany. The best previous Olympic time was set in 1924 by R. D. Skelton of the United States, 2m. 56.6s. Since the Olympic victory, Tsuruta has lowered the world mark to 2m. 45s.

Tradition has it that a breaststroke winner must be a big powerful fellow with especially long as well as strong legs. The Nipponese Tsuruta showed that the comparatively small Oriental, by perfection and ease in execution of the stroke, may overcome the handicap of bulk and leverage.

No representatives of one country has ever won the Olympic 200-meter breaststroke twice. When it was introduced into the program in 1908, F. Holman of Great Britain captured the title. Walter Bathe of Germany won it in 1912, and H. Malmroth of Sweden in 1920, followed by Skelton and Tsuruta.

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WALKER DENIES CHARGES; CALLS THEM INSPIRED

Roosevelt Gets Reply Coincident With Promise of Tammany Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 29—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt has before him today James J. Walker's reply to charges filed for his removal. The Mayor's defense is a 27,000-word document attesting to his unblemished escutcheon and dismissing the removal charges against him as arising from "prejudice, a craving for publicity and personal dislike of political complainants." It is permeated with attacks on Judge Samuel Seabury, chief counsel of the legislative committee which has his Tammany Mayoralty under scrutiny.

The national political interest which the fact of the Governor's being Democratic presidential nominee attaches to his action on the Mayor—figurehead of the dominant political organization in New York City—was intensified by the announcement almost simultaneously with the receipt of the Mayor's reply that Tammany had unanimously adopted an indorsement of the Roosevelt-Garner ticket.

Says Items Outlawed

In addition to declaring that the Hofstadter legislative inquiry was politically inspired to discredit the New York City administration and that 10 of the 15 allegations of official misconduct against him were "outlawed" by legal limitations, as they related to his previous term in office, Mayor Walker rests his defense on the following chief points brought forward in the Seabury analysis:

1. That the $246,000 "beneficences" of Mr. Paul Block, publisher, to the Mayor in the form of stock accounts profits were not given for any improper consideration, and that in case of a loss the broker would have had a claim against him as well as against Mr. Block.

"The transaction with Mr. Block involved a joint brokerage account," he states. . . . "He has no need of anything which I as Mayor of the City of New York could give to him."

2. That the Mayor never profited from the Equitable bus franchise, but acted only in the interests of the five-cent fare—an effort in which he was defeated by banking interests. He denies responsibility for the granting of the franchise to a group, including his friend, State Senator John A. Hastings, and sets forth at length that this franchise was in the best interests of the city.

3. That he did not own any of the Interstate Trust Company stock, of which 300 shares were alleged to have been purchased by his associates and used in part in connection with the Equitable bus transaction.

Says Bonds Given to Wife

4. That the $10,000 letter of credit for his European trip in 1927, paid for in cash by Mr. J. Allen Smith, one of the Equitable promoters, represented the common fund of the party.

5. That the Mayor did not violate the city charter by accepting bonds in the Reliance Bronze & Steel Corporation, which subsequently received a city contract. His defense is that the bonds had been given to the Mayor's wife, the contract had been let without the Mayor's knowledge, and only stock—not bonds—come within the charter provisions.

6. That the Mayor never, as charged, accepted rewards from J. A. Sisto & Co., and Samuel Ungerleider & Co. in return for favorable taxicab legislation. On the witness stand he admitted that he accepted $26,000 in securities from Mr. Sisto, who was interested in such legislation then pending and later enacted.

"At no time," says his reply to this, "did I ever sponsor any legislation."

FORD REAFFIRMS BELIEF IN DRY LAW EFFICACY

Drinking Has No Place in Machine Age, Says Motor Manufacturer

NEW YORK, July 29—Mr. Henry Ford reaffirms in this week's issue of Collier's his belief in the efficiency of prohibition and his doubt that it will be modified or repealed.

"I know from daily observation for over 40 years," he says at one point, "that there is not 1 per cent of the drinking done in the United States that was done formerly."

At the same time the Detroit motor magnate admits the necessity for "a renewed campaign for temperance" but warns that every temperance campaign in the last 100 years has "issued in a demand for prohibition."

"If efforts succeed in again making prohibition a big, insistent national question" he predicts in reference to the wet movement, "then we shall see 100 years of national conscience rolled into one indignant act that shall silence the question for all time."

The campaign against liquor is world-wide in scope, he says, and the United States has the advantage that "the law is on the side of sobriety and not on the side of liquor."

Mr. Ford was emphatic in his belief that "liquor and gasoline do not go together" and that drinking has no place in the machine age. . . . "I have never known a drinking man, even a moderate one—if there is such a thing—who has stood the test of crisis," he continues. . . . "No one wants any drinking man to be at the mercy of machinery, and no one wants to be at the mercy of any machine in the hands of a drinking man."

The question was narrowed down to the automobile manufacturer's own home with the statement that "here in Detroit, for example, many of our really best people are for prohibition—many more, I may say, than two years ago."

He illustrated his stand by citing several instances of conversation with friends. This was among the most striking:

"I told a famous writer who had criticized me and said he would have bought a Ford station wagon if I had not insisted on sobriety in our factories, that when I saw him willing to intrust his wife and children to a drinking chauffeur, I might consider trusting our works to a drinking staff."

Nations to Seek Secrets of Arctic

America will join with 32 other nations in an effort to unlock those secrets of the frozen arctic which have a direct bearing on commerce and communications, it is announced today by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. Plans are under way whereby the United States Government is to send a group of researchers to the arctic, during the second international polar year, extending from Aug. 1, 1932, to Aug 31, 1933, there to join expeditions from many nations.

Important data having a bearing on development of radio communication, through study of the Kennelly-Heaviside layer, will be gathered by these groups, including mapmaking, as a result of information about earth's magnetism; establishment of new airway routes; the aurora borealis and weather forecasting. Observations will be made from a station near Fairbanks, Alaska. The American group has not been named, but is expected to be in the field sometime after Aug. 1.

This is the second polar year in history, the first having been 50 years ago, officials of the Coast & Geodetic Survey point out.

TROOPS PATROL CAMPS CLEARED OF BONUS ARMY

Veterans in Full Retreat Following Evacuation of Last Two Camps

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 29—Federal troops patrolled evacuated camps of bonus veterans today, following unparalleled scenes of disturbance yesterday, which prompted President Hoover to take drastic action to end "rioting and defiance of civil authority."

At the Anacostia Bridges, on the other side of which most of the homeless veterans are now massed, infantry and cavalry prevented return of the veterans into the city.

The bonus army was in full retreat today, and the evacuation of the capital and the District of Columbia was going on rapidly. The straggling remnants streamed out of their two remaining camps this morning, but passage was barred over the bridges to Anacostia and Virginia and the veterans headed for Maryland.

The two remaining veterans' camps, Camp Meigs in the northeastern part of the city, and Camp Bartlett, across the Anacostia River, were both evacuated.

National headquarters of the Bonus Army was being maintained, and Walter W. Waters, the commander, issued a statement calling the public to support the Bonus Expeditionary Force. He advised groups from the evacuated camps to make for Johnstown, Penna.

Made No Comment

The White House made no comment today, but it was learned that scores of telegrams from agencies said to be Communist had been received, denouncing the dispersal of unemployed veterans. The problem of food for the dispersing veterans is acute, and outlying areas are concerned over the movement from the capital of such large bodies of penniless men. Gov. John G. Pollard of Virginia, was said to have issued an order to block all veterans attempting to enter that State.

The War Department announced today that 700 troops had been engaged in the operations, with another 900 held in reserve at Fort Myers, and several hundred others at near-by forts.

Hundreds of confused veterans milled about the closed Anacostia bridges this morning, unable to decide what to do. The only roads open for evacuation led into Maryland, via Morrisville, Capital Heights, Upper Marlboro and thence to Baltimore.

Washington witnessed the spectacular use of tear gas bombs, and an attack by infantry, cavalry and tanks, in the culmination of a tense situation growing out of the congregation here of between 8000 and 10,000 veterans, originally demanding of Congress immediate payment of bonus money.

Late last night, the great main camp of the bonus expeditionary force on Anacostia flats was in flames, touched off by departing veterans themselves as they were ousted by soldiers. In the preceding afternoon the "shanty town" of veterans' huts along historic Pennsylvania Avenue, had been first cleared, and then fired by advancing troops, wearing gas masks, and

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Street Is Adorned By Mother-of-Pearl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Perth, W. Aust.

ACCORDING to Mr. C. G. Latham, Minister for Lands in the Government of Western Australia, the only street in the small township of Denham, in the northwest of the state, is paved with mother-of-pearl with the beautiful side of the shell on the outside. Denham is close to Shark Bay, where once the pearling fleets made successful hauls of valuable shell and precious pearls.

A Northampton street near to the town of Geraldton, some 300 miles north of Perth, has a street paved with copper, asserted the Minister when referring to the great mineral resources of states.

Williamstown Views Divided On Battleship

Defenders Deny Charge Attitude Proves Bar to Disarmament

By ROLAND H. SHARP

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 29—Further limitation or reduction of world armament—land as well as naval—marks time on a major front because the United States refuses to consider abolition of the battleship, in the opinion of Dr. Raymond L. Buell, director of the Foreign Policy Association.

Prompt denial of this reasoning came from Admiral William V. Pratt, chief of naval operations of the United States Navy, at the first general conference here today of the twelfth Institute of Politics. Other authorities, including Mr. Walter Millis, author of "The Martial Spirit," tended to support Dr. Buell's position.

Until America officially acknowledges that the battleship is a weapon of aggression and accepts its abolition on that ground, France cannot be expected to surrender its superiority in land arms, Dr. Buell held. He is presiding over a series of conferences on limitation of armaments, a subject stressed during the first week of the institute.

Dr. Buell recalled that, at the Geneva Disarmament Conference, technical experts of the American delegation contended that the battleship is a defensive weapon.

Battleship Akin to Bomb

"To the layman," he commented, "the battleship is fully as much an aggressive weapon as a tank or bombing plane," yet even tanks, submarines and bombing planes were ruled defensive at Geneva by technical experts attached to delegations which favored those arms. So the problem of divorcing political considerations from technical aspects of disarmament has at once forced itself upon the institute's attention.

Dr. Buell and Mr. Millis met this challenge by building up a policy toward armaments designed to subordinate force and to erect a new structure of legal and political se-

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HIGH POWER RATES GET HEAVY BLOW

Federal Commission Finds Them Unjustified by Cash Investment

MITCHELL DAM DECISION BASIS

Document May Establish Precedent for Deflating Excessive Capitalization

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 29 — The Federal Power Commission today struck a heavy blow at the high electric energy rates prevalent in the United States in a 56-page opinion incident to its recent decision in the case of the Mitchell Dam project of the Alabama Power Company.

The document, which in the opinion of members of the commission may establish a precedent for deflating the excessive capitalization employed by utility companies as an excuse for rates unjustified by actual cash investment, explains why the commission disallowed almost one-third of the cost claimed by the Alabama company for Mitchell Dam.

It consists of a unanimous opinion supplemented by a concurring opinion of Mr. George Otis Smith, chairman, and a concurring and dissenting opinion by Mr. Frank R. McNinch, member of the commission, all three of which in substance denounced the practice of padded accounts which make possible an inflated stock superstructure.

Two Main Items

Two main items claimed as legitimate costs by the Alabama Power Company were disallowed by the commission on the ground that they constituted fictitious costs which would have no effect other than to inflate the apparent capital value of the project.

The company claimed its lands, water rights and franchises acquired through consolidation of five preexisting companies represented a cost of $3,500,000. On the ground primarily that water rights are a sovereign possession of the people, and that the franchise for their use, therefore, has no value except in earning power, the commission reduced this sum to approximately $75,000.

The other major item disallowed was a fee of $183,000 paid by the Alabama Power Company to the Dixie Construction Company which happened to be a subsidiary set up for the purpose of doing the particular piece of work. Since the officials of the two companies were identical the commission held that the construction company should be treated as a department of the operating company and that a fee was therefore unjustified.

This fee item was severely criticized by Mr. Smith, who declared that the "legal force and ethical quality of underlying but unexpressed considerations may properly be questioned when there is, at the time of the contract, common control of both parties to the contract."

"The inclusion in the contract," he added, "of provision for a fee representing a profit obviously had a purpose, which would find its ultimate accomplishment in an addition of 3 per cent to the construction cost of Mitchell Dam—and for what advantage to the parties in interest?"

No Personal Gain

Mr. Smith said he was satisfied there had been no direct personal gain to the officers of the companies, but that the effect of allowing the fee would have been to add that much to the capital account of the company, "carrying an annual interest charge which would have to be met by increased rates." Both in purpose and effect he said such a transaction "would do violence to the essential purpose of public regulation."

Mr. McNinch followed Mr. Smith, seriously questioning the ethics of the fee to the Dixie Construction Company, pointing out that the work was done on a cost-plus basis, and that, therefore, the fee was a sheer gratuity by the Alabama company to its own officials for managing one of its own operations.

He also denounced the claim to cost based on water-power rights. Since the license grants only the right to develop the power, the commissioner argued that the licensee can neither sell nor buy the additional values inherent in the potential power in public waters. "This particular value," he added, "imparted by nature, is the heritage of the people."

"The commission," he declared, "would be recreant to its public duty as trustee for the conservation and administration of those natural resources if it should knowingly permit, through any device, whether economic or legal, the exploitation of this public wealth for private profit, to the denial of a fair and just participation therein by society."

GERMAN OCEAN FLIERS STOP OFF AT OTTAWA

OTTAWA, July 29 (AP) — Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau, who flew here from Germany by way of Iceland, Greenland and Labrador, alighted at Ottawa with his transatlantic seaplane shortly before noon today. He had flown from Montreal, for the purpose of conferring with Dominion officials on a northern air mail route from Europe. He intends to go from here to Chicago tomorrow.

Capital Riots Like Great Movie Unroll Before 'Grandstand' Seat

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 29—Exactly what happened on historic Pennsylvania Avenue when the bonus riots—unparalleled in the history of the nation's capital—occurred yesterday?

Following is an eyewitness account, observed minute by minute from the roof of the central building under attack, in the very midst of the disturbance.

I was the only newspaperman to find and stick to this vantage point on the roof of the partially demolished five-story Steuart-Ford Motor Car Company building, directly on Pennsylvania Avenue, at Fourth Street.

I found that the roof of the building formed a perfect vantage point for the drama that was going on simultaneously on the four sides around it.

Three Sides Gone

When a contingent of the bonus army some months back occupied this building, it was only a shell, with three sides gone. They filled it with cots and bedding, floor by floor, and made it their home. It was typical of what was done to other nearby deserted buildings. The group here was largely southern, but one floor held a radical contingent.

My rôle was much like that of war correspondent, as I worked through lines of police, infantry, cavalry and tanks. I was able to get through the lines of waiting soldiers, into the five-block demolished area where the bonus "army" was camped. It was mess time and the veterans' scanty rations were being served to long lines as usual, despite the excitement only a block away, where soldiers had stopped traffic on Pennsylvania Avenue. The veterans were clearly uncertain as to their next move. Small knots were discussing the matter; I noticed one lusty veteran armed with the leg of a table; others had stones. But for the most part the ragged army looked perplexed and uncertain.

The Steuart Building fronts directly on Pennsylvania Avenue, which was cordoned off by lines of blue-shirted police, with khaki-clad infantry in the center, supported by four tanks. The veterans made no objection to a reporter's presence. Across the famous avenue was a milling crowd of thousands of spectators held back by police. Everyone was looking our way. In the rear of our building, the bonus army canteens went on as usual, peacefully serving free food, despite the casualties and fighting earlier in the afternoon.

At about 5:30 p. m. a man in uniform, whom I first mistook for a regular army officer, hastily entered the building. He climbed to the second floor, and only after accom-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Prohibition Facts

II—Who Are the Supporters of "True Temperance"?

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics
Harvard University

WHAT have the great wet organizations ever done to promote temperance of any kind? What information have they ever disseminated as to the habit-forming qualities of alcohol? What did they ever do to combat the propaganda of the liquor interests? They who made money out of the drink trade used all the arts and devices of high pressure selling and advertising to increase the sale of drink. This abuse became so great that Punch, the greatest of humorous weeklies, and certainly not a puritanical journal, adopted the policy of refusing all liquor advertisements. It was apparently convinced that the liquor advertisers were not promoting "true temperance." What wet organization ever took even that moderate stand?

ANCIENT DEEDS TANGLE BOSTON PUBLIC WORKS

'Pandora's Box' Again Flies Open as Commonwealth Tube Is Proposed

By W. CLIFFORD HARVEY
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Every so often, when the question of modernizing Boston's traffic facilities arises, the "Pandora's box" of dusty, obsolete statutes and primitive land grants springs open to display its collection of legal obstacles.

True, only a moment is taken to glance inside before the lid is clamped tightly again, but by that time enough mischief usually is afoot to cause a legal tangle. Nevertheless, in a community with Boston's wealth of tradition, opening "Pandora's box" is a ceremony prerequisite to the launching of all public works projects.

Proposals to run Commonwealth Avenue under Massachusetts Avenue by a vehicular tunnel have unlatched the "Pandora's box" anew. As if to illustrate that it is often inconvenient for a community to have a history which dates back to colonial times, the box flies open and a primordial land grant leaps out. "What ho!" city authorities exclaim. But too late. The land grant has skimmed between them and the proposed project with a "hands off" warning.

Specifically, the old agreement states in part that the strip of grass plot running down the center of Commonwealth Avenue should not be molested. If the majority of residents along the way are in favor of it or if the Legislature can be persuaded to pass an enabling act, then the problem may be solved. But even then, there are reasons to believe that other residents, if they so desired, could sue for damages on the basis of the antiquated agreement.

Cut in Reservation

It is obvious to city officials that to contruct the proposed tunnel, at least 200 yards of the center reservation, now a public parkway, will have to be sliced away. Yet, the primitive grant, made out when roads were designed for horses and buggies, states emphatically that the thin strip shall be preserved as "a walk and for the planting of trees" to the exclusion of "carriages, horses and other vehicles and animals." When the tunnel comes up for serious consideration, as it undoubtedly will sooner or later, this problem will be the first to be faced.

Of course, the city does not anticipate that its citizens will stand in the way of a plan to facilitate the flow of traffic, merely for the sake of preserving about 200 yards of green grass and trees. They hope the old laws and special stipulations will portray the sheer folly of attempting to regulate the future without adequate planning. For instance, authorities ask, how could those who drew up the 1856 agreement between the State and the Boston Water Power Company realize that the chaise, in a half century, would be on display at automobile shows as a link with the past—gone but not forgotten.

But the clause in the primitive land grant not only aimed to keep the horse and buggy away, but also "other vehicles," which, unfortunate as it may seem, plants a hurdle in the path of those who would synchronize the flow of vehicular traffic at this important street intersection.

The antiquated grant applies only to the center strip of parkway, as both parcels of land which now form the parallel roadways on each side of the park were conveyed to the city by the power company, it is learned. But the modern practice of building vehicular tunnels calls for a center tunnel in order to maintain existing roadways for traffic turning into Massachusetts Avenue, through traffic taking the subway course.

Laid Out in 1875

Perusing further the history of Commonwealth Avenue, it is found that the street was laid out as a public highway in 1875 from Exeter Street to Massachusetts Avenue, and by deed the Boston Power Company granted to the city with quitclaim covenants that portion of the avenue which lies between Massachusetts Avenue and a parkway some 800 feet distant.

Commonwealth Avenue is now under the custody of the Boston Park Department, the Legislature having passed an act to this effect. Under the law it is claimed that park commissioners of any town or city have the right to connect any public park under their control with any part of the city or town, having obtained the consent in writing of the majority of owners of the frontage, and also the consent of public authorities having control of the streets.

But the indenture entered into between the State and the power company owning the land still stands and according to certain legal talent there seems to be no reason for believing that residents of Commonwealth Avenue cannot continue to enjoy the benefits of the 1856 agreement, if they so desire.

In a ruling of the corporation counsel in 1907 on a proposition similar to that now up for consideration, that is, to make an entrance for the Riverbank Subway in Commonwealth Avenue, the old agreement with the Boston Power Company entered the picture. The counsel declared then that "it seems clear to me, that in any event these abutting owners could recover damages if the open cut and walls thereof are placed in the roadway or the 112-feet reservation" (the center strip).

If the "Pandora's box" were to be kept open for a sufficient length of time, it would be found that Boston is spotted with similar "untouchable" land. Lying among the records in the archives, for instance, is a provision which protects Boston Common from the so-called encroachments of the traffic engineer. While there are many who believe that traffic flow in the vicinity of the Common could be speeded up by widening the streets, which would necessitate cutting into the Common, this tract of land hides behind an ancient parapet in the form of an agreement which gives to the people the right to decide whether or not this area should be reduced for any purposes.

So, while considerable historical significance and romantic flavor attaches to Boston's antiquated deeds, to the traffic engineer they are just so much "red tape."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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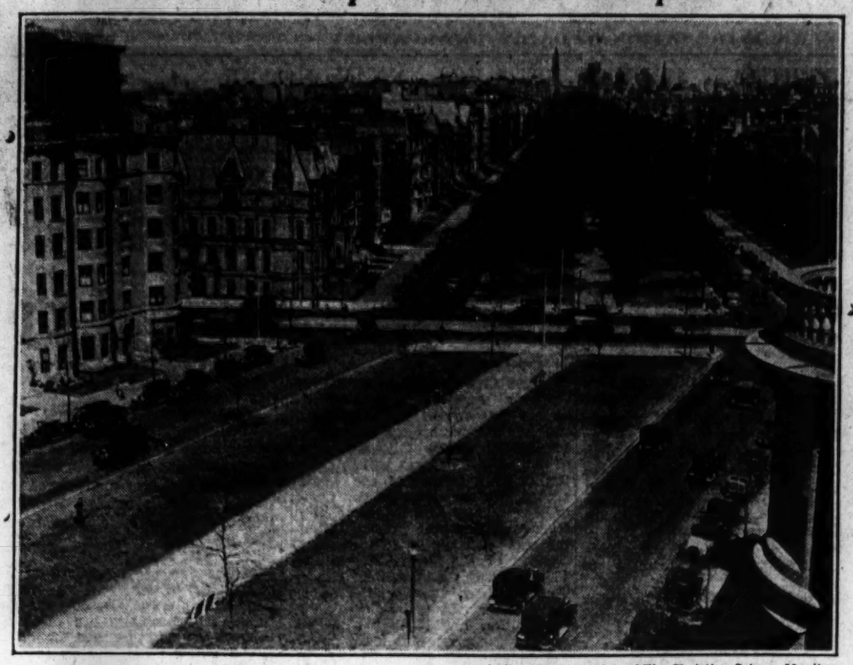
Scene of Proposed Boston Underpass



By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

COMMONWEALTH AVENUE AT MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

Canada Placed In Major Rôle

(Continued from Page 1)

of 1930. But there was much activity behind the scenes. The question of customs administration is one that is exciting much interest. The committee which has this subject in hand is charged with the duty of attaining some degree of certainty in the rate of duty an exporter will have to pay.

Unless a manufacturer or importer can assess with reasonable assurance the cost of an article to a consumer he finds himself faced with an obstacle to the proper conduct of his business. Arbitrary or uncertain impositions by means of regulations which are left to the discretion of an executive to determine, hinder and sometimes prevent the transaction of business.

Canada has found it necessary to impose anti-dumping duties in cases where articles imported might have a serious effect upon its own industries. The anti-dumping duties are generally put into effect by the Minister of National Revenue through the authority conveyed by order in council and are in addition to any ad valorem duties that may be imposed. They have been found convenient in cases where a foreign manufacturer has a surplus of goods which he may desire to dispose of at less than the cost of production.

When a manufacturer outside the country sells goods to an agency in Canada, for instance, the invoice price is not always accepted as the price of the article. In many cases a minimum value is set upon his shipment and the ordinary duty placed on that. In addition an anti-dumping duty may be added so the real production cost and selling costs and a margin of profit may be determined. This is to prevent imported goods from entering into unfair competition with the domestic producer.

Burden on Consumer

At the same time care is taken to see that no inefficient industries are protected. Were a manufacturer to shelter himself behind special duties the additional burden would fall upon the consumer. Other Dominions have taken a leaf out of Canada's book in the matter of special duties, but Canada's impositions are generally higher because of the proximity of the United States with its mass production and its ability to place on the doorsteps of the Canadian people articles which were manufactured the day before.

Several women who are accompanying delegates to the conference were entertained at a luncheon yesterday at the Château Laurier. Mrs. Winnifred Kidd of Montreal, president of the National Council of Women, extended a welcome to the guests.

Mrs. Stanley Baldwin gave a short address on maternal problems, while Lady Chatterjee told of the women's movement in India and of the political awakening among the women there. Mrs. Walter Runciman declared all women were working for the same goal, that of trying to raise the standards in political and social life.

Mrs. J. G. Coates of New Zealand told of the work which is now being done for unemployed women in New Zealand. She said a plan had been formed and put into working order by which the poor people were moved from the over-populated cities and get 10 acres of land in the country where they were aided by the Government and taught to care for themselves.

Common Denominator Needed

Faced with the conviction that falling prices are not only one of the chief symptons but also one of the main causes of the world-wide trade recession, the committee on monetary and financial questions has got down to work and is exchanging views on commodity price levels and the instability of exchanges.

The committee has so far reached no decision. It is not expected that anything definite will come from its meetings, since there is in prospect the World Economic Conference which is to be held in October, and which is expected to deal with the question from a world standpoint.

But progress will be achieved if the opinions of the Dominions are reduced to a common denominator. It will be possible then for the British Empire to present some sort of united front when the various nations gather round the table to discuss means to prevent the disastrous effects of the violent fluctuations to which prices of commodities and the exchanges themselves have been subjected in the recent past.

Hinges on Exchanges

In actual practice it has been found that preferences hinge in no small degree upon Empire exchanges. If the exchanges fluctuate, the preferences become a variable quantity and the importer is placed in an embarrassing position in laying down prices.

The exchange was seriously affected when England went off the gold standard. But the expected rise in prices did not mature, with the exception of imported vegetables, and very little change resulted.

Prices were kept down largely by the fact that a good proportion of the imports came from countries which also went off the gold standard.

The committee on industrial standards has elected as its chairman Dr. H. M. Tory, president of the National Research Council of Canada.

On the Esplanade

8:30 P. M.

French military march from "Suite Algerienne" ..... Saint-Saëns
Second movement: Symphony No. 8, in F major ..... Beethoven
"To a Wild Rose" ..... MacDowell
Overture to "Euryanthe" ..... Weber
Prelude to the third act, "Die Meistersinger" ..... Wagner
Selection, "The Fortune Teller" ..... Herbert
"Roses From the South," waltzes ..... Strauss
March, "Up the Street" ..... Morse

ELIMINATION OF PORT DIFFERENTIALS ASKED

Coöperating with the Boston Port Authority, the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce is working for removal of the rail and ocean differentials antagonistic to the Port of Boston, it is announced by the chamber. The association has independently sponsored a joint resolution that will be presented to Congress, calling for an investigation of the entire port differential situation.

The association is also to present, at an impending hearing, Boston's case for the abolition of port differentials on ex-lake grain in bulk for export, thus establishing equalized rates on this traffic on all North Atlantic ports. The association is working with presidents of important overseas lines in an effort to have them increase their service in Boston.

Coolidge to Aid In Campaign To Reëlect Hoover

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 29—Senator Felix Hebert (R.) of Rhode Island will be the eastern campaign manager of the Hoover presidential campaign, it was announced by Mr. Everett Sanders, Republican national chairman, after conferences with Republican leaders here today.

Simultaneousy it was learned that former President Coolidge, Mr. Hoover's immediate predecessor, may take an active part in the compaign, although to what extent was not certain. Mr. Sanders, who is leaving New York tonight, will go to the Coolidge homestead at Plymouth, Vt., for a two-day visit, deferred since before his election to the national chairmanship, and will talk over the whole political situation with the one-time President.

"I have no doubt he will take some part in the campaign," Mr. Sanders said.

The choice for the eastern managership lay at last between Senator Hebert and Mr. Earl S. Kinsley, national committeeman from Vermont, it was indicated yesterday. Gen. Edward Martin, State Treasurer of Pennsylvania and head of the state Republican committte there, also was under consideration, but found himself unable to take on additional responsibility.

The opening of eastern headquarters in the Waldorf-Astoria is set for next week, but Mr. Sanders indicated that its work would not swing into great activity until after the President's speech of acceptance in Washington on Aug. 11.

"We expect to begin an intensive speaking campaign about the middle of September," he said. "That does not mean that there will not be speeches before then. In Maine, for example, we will send speakers into the State before the state election in September. Experience has shown, however, that in most states there is no demand for speeches before Sept. 10 or 15."

Representative John Q. Tilson of Connecticut will again be chairman of the speaker's bureau, with Mr. Joseph McCuen as his assistant, his appointment, together with that of Mr. Henry J. Allen of Kansas, as publicity director, having been announced previously.

Mr. Sanders said the amount of the Republican campaign budget had not been determined, but he thought there would be "less expenditures this year by both parties—perhaps considerably less."

AVIATION BASE PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 29—Permission to use Pleasant Lake, in the town of New London, as an aviation base has been refused by the New Hampshire Public Service Commission, because "the public good does not seem to require flying from Pleasant Lake just now." Residents protested, they did not wish the "peace and quiet" of the town disturbed by this form of commercialism.

JACKSTONES TOURNAMENT

Six girls, representing as many of the largest municipal playgrounds of the city, will compete for city-wide championship in a Jackstones Tournament to be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning on the Boston Common steps beside the Shaw Memorial. William P. Long, chairman of the Boston Park Commission, will award a silver cup and blue ribbons to the winners.

OTTAWA REVIEWS BRITAIN'S TRADE WITH DOMINIONS

Baldwin's Statement Shows Balance Far on Side of Overseas Family

OTTAWA, July 29 (Canadian Press)—Facts showing the large balance in favor of the British Dominions in trade with the United Kingdom were set forth in tables given in the course of Mr. Stanley Baldwin's statement on Britain's trade situation at yesterday's session of the Imperial Economic Conference.

Figures in the following table represent thousands of pounds sterling, the first column giving Dominions' imports from all sources; second, imports from the United Kingdom; third, from foreign countries.

Canada	186,246	30,725	144,133
Australia	129,220	54,241	59,470
New Zealand	42,663	20,223	13,433
South Africa	63,357	29,735	26,875
Irish F. S.	56,811	45,467	10,348
Newfoundland	6,533	1,133	2,639
British India	180,597	77,327	87,251
South Rhodesia	7,473	3,945	1,862
Total	672,900	262,796	345,811

The above figures cover the latest available 12 months' period, in each case, although the periods are not identical.

Imports and Exports

The following table gives the total value of imports and exports of the United Kingdom for 1930, from and to the several dominions and British India, the figures representing thousands of pounds sterling:

	U. K. imports	U. K. exports	Balance
Canada	38,700	31,300	7,400
Australia	70,500	33,000	37,500
New Zealand	44,900	18,700	26,200
South Africa	62,100	27,700	34,400
Irish Free State	43,100	44,300	*1,200
Newfoundland	2,200	900	1,300
British India	52,000	61,600	*9,600
South Rhodesia	2,300	2,600	*300
Total	315,800	220,100	95,700

*Unfavorable.

The imports shown above are inclusive of goods subsequently re-exported as well as bullion and coin. The figures in Table I, which relate to imports of merchandise retained in the United Kingdom, are, therefore, not comparable with the above figures and the large discrepancies in the case of Australia and the Union of South Africa are mainly due to the importation of gold from those countries.

Encouragement of Trade

"The tables," says the statement, "show that the United Kingdom has been doing her share in encouraging the trade and industry of the dominions; that she takes a very large proportion of dominion exports, for many of which there would seem to be no other outlet available in the world; that she has consistently made it easy for these exports to enter her ports on the best possible terms and with the least possible interference by governmental policy or by customs administration; that she has been eager to give to the dominions an extensive preference in every case in which she has found it possible to impose a tariff, and that she has helped the dominions to build up a substantial favorable visible balance of trade.

"It is, moreover, a source of legitimate satisfaction that the preferential market which has resulted from the close association between the United Kingdom and the Dominions has played an important part in the development of their resources. The extent to which this factor has operated may be gathered from the fact that before the war it was estimated that about £3,800,000,000 of British capital invested overseas was placed in Empire countries.

Diminution in Investment

"Since the war, although there has necessarily been some diminution in the flow of overseas investment, the proportion alloted to Empire countries has substantially increased and, out of a total of £1,401,000,000 invested between 1919 and 1931, no less than £848,000,000 has found its way to the countries of the Empire.

"The United Kingdom delegation have no intention of building up a balance sheet or of weighing meticulously the benefits given or received; but they are anxious that the outside world shall realize—what is doubtless present to the minds of all their colleagues at the conference—that the spirit animating us all has been constantly and consistently displayed in our actual dealings with the Dominions, and that any suggestion that the United Kingdom has been backward in developing or assisting Dominion trade or that the concessions on the side of the Dominions have not been fully reciprocated both in the letter and the spirit, would be wholly unwarranted by the facts."

Rural Educators Receive Rewards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STORRS, Conn., July 29 — For their outstanding contributions to rural welfare in Connecticut, Dr. Walter C. Wood of New Canaan and Miss Esther Frink of Lakeville received honorary recognition by the Connecticut Agricultural College here, yesterday. Several hundred farm men and women from all sections of the State saw Dr. Wood, a retired legislator, farmer and leader of rural thought in New England, and Miss Frink, for 24 years a country school teacher, receive certificates from Dr. Charles C. McCracken, president of the college.

This is the ninth consecutive year that the college has honored leaders in agriculture and rural life. During this period, 23 men and two women have received recognition. The purpose of the award is to present to the people of the State, urban as well as rural, an idea of the dignity, importance and permanence of Connecticut farming.

MAINE HOTELS FIND BUSINESS IS GOOD

Hotel interests in Maine have checked up the season's business to date and have found it good. Many persons are enjoying their annual vacations at the many inns and hotels in the State, and prospects for August are promising.

The survey has shown that not a single resort hotel has closed for the season, which counteracts a rumor which reported that several had been shut down due to lack of business. The managers of the resorts, both large and small, are looking forward to more business during the latter part of the summer and to an average income for the season exceeding their early calculations.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Open air concert (postponed from Wednesday), People's Symphony Orchestra, direction of Mr. Will Dodge, with soloists, Dean Road Playground, Dean Road, Brookline, 8:30. Program as follows:
Overture, Tannhäuser ..... Wagner
En Chambre Separee ..... Heuberger
Pleurez mes Yeux (soprano solo)
Bacchanale from Samson et Delilah ..... Saint-Saëns
Violin solo, First Movement Symphony from Espagnole ..... Lalo
Victor Herbert Favorites
Intermission
Finlandia ..... Sibelius
Berceuse from Jocelyn (tenor solo) ..... Godard
Rhapsody, España ..... Chabrier
Greek-American Progressive Association: Business meeting, Hotel Statler, 8.
Pop concert, direction of Mr. Donald Gammons, Ripley Road School Hall, 8:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Der Kongress Tanzt," German film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Open to public, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
George Washington Bicentennial celebration and street fair, beginning at St. Michel's Church at 10 a. m., and continuing to midnight. Exhibits, booths and dancing.
Children's Mureum of Boston: Motion picture lecture, "Banana Land," 3; museum league games and activities, all day; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily from 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.
Greek-American Progressive Association: Business meetings, Hotel Statler, 9:30 to 1:30 and 3 to 6.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 9 to 5, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art; Far Eastern Art in Printed Reproductions Made in Japan; American Silver by John Coney; Modern American prints; Modern French Prints; Aquatints by Goya; Designs in Color by Anne Allen; English Mezzotints of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.
Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through July and August.
Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.
Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Summer exhibition of water colors and small paintings.
Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.
Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.
Doll & Richards, 133 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.
Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.
Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Summer exhibitions.
Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Paintings and pastels by Robert Brackman. Through July 31.
Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Continuous through summer months.
For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; cooler tonight; gentle to moderate west and northwest winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and cooler tonight and Saturday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair and cooler tonight; Saturday fair with moderate temperatures.

Maine: Generally fair and cooler tonight and Saturday excepting for showers on east coast tonight; cooler Saturday and in west and north portions tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate fresh northwest winds over south portion and moderate west or northwest over north portion and generally fair weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	78	78	Montreal	68	76
Bismarck	54	78	Nantucket	70	78
Boston	74	90	New Orleans	78	92
Buffalo	62	72	New York	74	88
Calgary	..	..	Norfolk, Va.	78	90
Charleston	78	88	North Platte	62	92
Chicago	68	88	Philadelphia	76	90
Cincinnati	68	92	Phoenix, Ariz.	80	96
Denver	64	88	Pittsburgh	64	86
Eastport, Me.	56	72	Portland, Me.	70	80
Hatteras	94	86	Raleigh	76	90
Honolulu, T.H.	..	82	St. Louis	70	96
Tp.m. July 28	74	..	St. Paul	62	76
Helena, Mont.	60	..	Salt Lake City	70	96
Huron, S. D.	62	80	San Francisco	52	68
Jacksonville	82	88	Santa Fe, N.M.	60	82
Kansas City	70	94	Seattle	56	66
Key West	84	90	Tampa	82	90
Los Angeles	62	80	Washington	74	92
Memphis	78	94	Wichita, Kan.	72	96
Miami, Fla.	82	88	Williston, N.D.	62	78

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, July 29.
B—Maximum July 28.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Friday 9:14 p. m.; Saturday 9:52 a. m.
Height of tides, 8.7 feet, 7.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:37 p. m.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, JULY 31

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., WEEI, 590kc-508m.

NEW YORK—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WINS, 1180kc-254m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. D. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

JACKSONVILLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., WJBK, 1370kc-219m.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m.

ST. LOUIS—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

KANSAS CITY—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., WREN, 1220kc-246m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

PORTLAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KOIN, 940kc-319m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFWI, 930kc-326m.

LOS ANGELES—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., KNX, 1050kc-286m.

LONG BEACH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

Amusements

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West Springfield, Mass.
Ten original buildings transported from various sections of New England, grouped around the Village Green.
Dine at the Old Tavern
Delicious foods Moderate prices.

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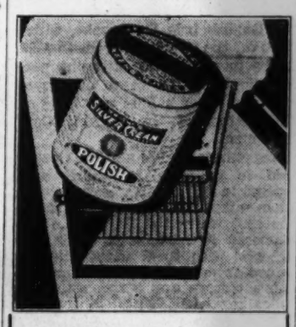

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TROOPS PATROL CAMPS CLEARED OF BONUS ARMY

(Continued from Page 1)

going forward with fixed bayonets. The Anacostia camp had 5000 veterans; the camp along Pennsylvania Avenue about 3000.

Evacuation Ordered

The riots occurred when civil authorities ceased temporizing with the veterans and ordered immediate evacuation of government property where construction is about to begin. Disturbance, resulting in serious casualties, followed the order and President Hoover, at request of the District Commissioners, turned the matter over to Maj.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff, and to soldiers from Forts Meyer and Washington.

An exodus of a considerable body of veterans to Johnstown, Pa., was under way today. The Mayor of Johnstown promised the veterans shelter recently, from the same platform and at the same time that Maj.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler, retired, in an inflammatory address, urged the veterans to maintain their resistance to ejection. What the citizens of Johnstown will think of this move is not known, but Washington residents will be glad to have them go and return to peace and quiet, after the violent scenes of recent weeks.

Evacuation of Anacostia last night was comparatively peaceful compared to the struggle along Pennsylvania Avenue, in the very heart of the capital. Veterans had apparently finally decided the Government was in earnest. By the light of flaring huts and tents, the dejected army plodded out of the dusty Anacostia flats.

The problem of 10,000 homeless and penniless men about the District of Columbia is considered serious. The temper of the bonus army has hardened and resentment against rough treatment by police and soldiers has taken the form of savage hostility to President Hoover and the authorities here.

President's Statement

The statement issued late yesterday by the President on the situation follows:

For some days police authorities and Treasury officials have been endeavoring to persuade the so-called bonus marchers to evacuate certain buildings which they were occupying without permission.

These buildings are on sites where government construction is in progress, and their demolition was necessary in order to extend employment in the district, and to carry forward the Government's construction program.

This morning the occupants of these buildings were notified to evacuate and at the request of the police did evacuate the buildings concerned. Thereafter, however, several thousand men from different camps marched in and attacked the police with brickbats and otherwise injuring several policemen, one probably fatally.

I have received the attached letter from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, stating that they can no longer preserve law and order in the district.

In order to put an end to this rioting and defiance of civil authority, I have asked the army to assist the district authorities to restore order.

Congress made provision for the return home of the so-called bonus marchers, who have for many weeks been given every opportunity of free assembly, free speech and free petition to the Congress. Some 5000 took advantage of this arrangement and have returned to their homes. An examination of a large number of names discloses the fact that a considerable part of those remaining are not veterans; many are Communists and persons with criminal records.

The veterans amongst these numbers are no doubt unaware of the character of their companions and are being led into violence which no government can tolerate.

I have asked the Attorney-General to investigate the whole incident and to coöperate with the district civil authorities in such measures against leaders and rioters as may be necessary.

Troops Are Sought

The letter of the commissioners of the District of Columbia to President Hoover, asking that troops be called into the situation, read:

The commissioners of the District of Columbia regret to inform you that during the past few hours circumstances of a serious character have arisen in the District of Columbia which have been the cause of unlawful acts of large numbers of so-called "bonus marchers," who have been in Washington for some time past.

This morning officials of the Treasury Department, seeking to clear certain areas within the government triangle in which there were numbers of these bonus marchers, met with resistance. They called upon the metropolitan police force for assistance, and a serious riot occurred.

Severa. members of the metropolitan police were injured, one reported seriously. The total number of bonus marchers greatly outnumbered the police; the situation is made more difficult by the fact that this area contains thousands of brickbats and these were used by the rioters in their attack upon the police.

In view of the above, it is the opinion of the major and superintendent of police, in which the commissioners concur, that it will be impossible for the police department to maintain law and order except by the free use of firearms, which will make the situation a dangerous one; it is believed, however, that the presence of federal troops in some number will obviate the seriousness of the situation and result in far less violence and bloodshed.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia, therefore, request that they be given the assistance of federal troops in maintaining law and order in the District of Columbia.

Pennsylvania Avenue Riots Are Described

(Continued from Page 1)

panying him did I discover he wore no insignia, but was a "bonus" commander.

He called for "Tennessee veterans" to listen to him, in an authoritative voice. Those who had jammed the Pennsylvania Avenue side of the structure to watch the drama unfolding below, clustered round.

He told the men briefly it was "no use fighting the regular army," and urged them to pack up and stand by for the signal to evacuate. Some at once set about packing, but most stood stupidly, or went back to watch the soldiers. They shouted at the soldiers, sometimes derisively, but more often with good humor. "Who won the war?" was one cry frequently heard.

An officer in the street below rasped out a sharp command. The soldiers went through a maneuver. There was a rattle and we got a thrill to see them fixing bayonets. The tone of the shouts from above altered. At first there was a howl, then yells of nervous fellowship. Somebody tried to start "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," but bogged on the tune.

"You fellows would not be there, if it had not been for us," they cried.

"The last time I saw them bayonets I was going through Marne!" shouted one big fellow.

"Come on in, we haven't got any guns!" "We are soldiers ourselves, buddies!" "Who you putting those stickers on for?" were some of the cries.

An officer came to the center of the street, and shouted up at us.

Three Minutes to Get Out

"You got three minutes to clear out!" he yelled, and repeated it. "Three minutes! I warn you!"

It seemed a good chance to quit, and at last most of the crowd did. I moved up to the story above, and then to the one above that. On a cot on the fourth floor was one veteran stretched out. It looked as though he had been in a fight. He had a badly blackened eye, and was rolling about on his cot. The whole floor there was filled with cots and bedding, enough probably for 40 men. I moved on up to the roof, or fifth floor, which gave a splendid view of the whole area. There were no buildings on either side, and I could see for a quarter of a mile, front and rear. No other reporters were present.

There was a rattle below, and the first platoon deployed. With disciplined rapidity they were putting on gas masks! It was the first intimation of what was to follow, and it sent a certain tremor through the four or five of us on the roof. The sidewalk below us, immediately between the building and the curb, was still lined with jeering veterans.

Now a platoon with fixed bayonets advanced directly on them. They were not polite; "Get out of here; c'mon, beat it!" they yelled. Some of the crowd hesitated. The soldiers made passes at them with their shining bayonets. Some advanced the points, but most of the young fellows made more menacing gestures by swinging the long cutting edge toward the onlookers. Afterward I discovered the edges were not very keen, but it was a very stimulating gesture, nevertheless.

Gave a Last Yell

The men on the floor below gave a last yell but it was faint. The building was being deserted by all but us. The next sight was a platoon of soldiers advancing with fixed bayonets and gas masks along the street below us, against the nearest building on our right. It was exactly like the attack on a German pill box, except that the soldiers merely crouched down here and did not take cover.

The crowd of veterans who had been forced out of the lower floors of our building had gathered at the alley on the right, between our building and the next. They made a menacing knot. To the rear of them was the whole big camp, with perhaps 2000 men still going about, now seriously concerned and getting ready to clear out. Even to the last they did not seem to realize what it meant. The tanks had started up their rattling engines, and the police, at an order, hastily crossed to the other side of Pennsylvania Avenue. The military was in control.

I didn't see who threw the first stone. But suddenly there was a yell. Then the riot started. It was like watching a battle from an orchestra seat. A soldier drew back his arm and threw something into the crowd. There was a shout of "phosgene!" Of course, it wasn't that; it was the harmless lachrymose type, but nobody knew the difference. The gas bombs, or "cans," were about the size of tomato soup cans. Soldiers pulled the safety release, held the trigger in their hands, and then threw them ahead, which automatically released the trigger. There was a hissing noise and then clouds of white smoke.

Camp in Full Retreat

It was interesting to see the crowd. Some veterans picked up a number of the cans, and hurled them back. Then the crowd broke and ran. Rubbing their eyes and retreating, many threw missles at the advancing soldiers, who deployed behind the dumps of rabble and refuse. They could not stand against the gas.

Soon the whole camp was in full retreat before the fumes. The wind was strong, but blew back against the advancing soldiers, who were lucky to be protected by masks. Across Pennsylvania Avenue where tens of thousands of spectators were massed, I could see the sudden exodus as the first whiff of the pungent gas reached them. Everyone was wiping eyes. The wind was strong but fortunately kept our five-story vantage point clear. It extended above the gas like a mountain above clouds.

Three of the others on the roof were nondescript, but the fourth man had a full red beard, and was the precise image of what in popular imagination is considered a Bolshevik. He told me he came from Philadelphia, had been in the army, and "was not a Communist, or a radical; just an I. W. W." He seemed to feel this was conservative somehow.

We were not ousted from our post till a cleanup squad with masks finally spotted us. I felt what it must have been like to be caught as a German sniper. The soldiers were young chaps, who apparently were having their first taste of a riot. As they came on the roof one sandy-haired youth of about 18 fixed his bayonet and his attention on me. He seemed to be taken aback that any civilian was left on the roof. He was not gentle. My red-bearded friend tried to protest but got the point of a polished bayonet against his chest. Getting out of the building was not easy. The stairways of the ruined structure had no rails and the lower floors were filled with gas. Of course we had no masks. We closed our eyes and got out as well as we could. With faces streaming with tears it was necessary to get back one's eyesight before proceeding.

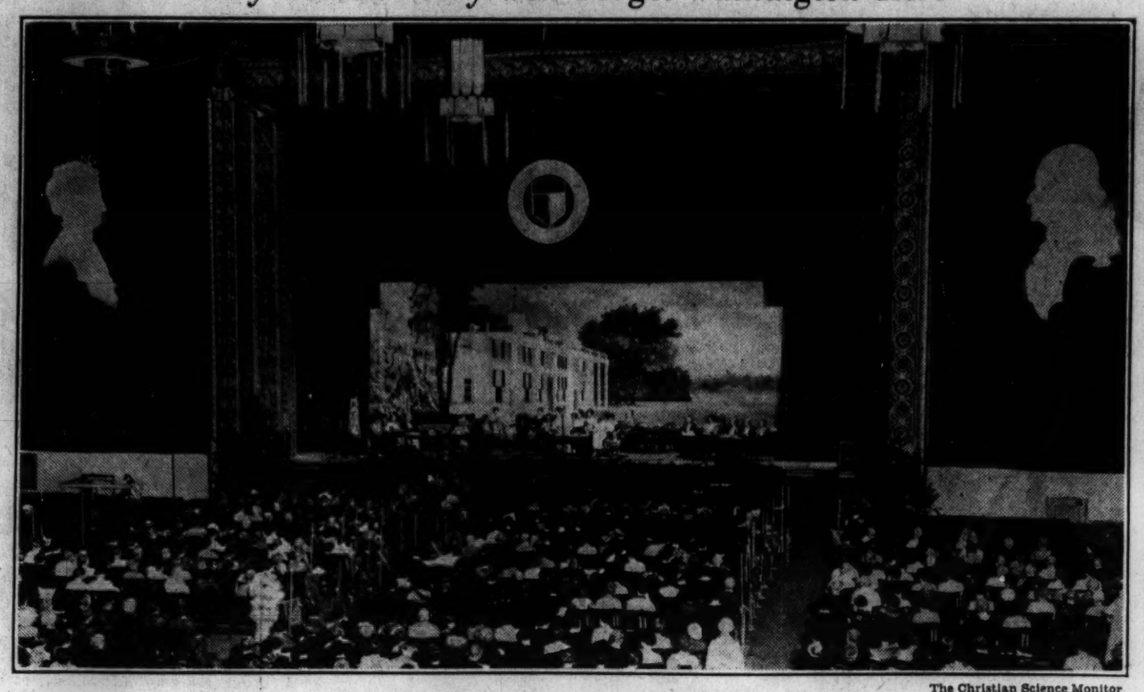
Crowd Pushed Back

When I reached the bonus veterans' camp to the rear, the menacing crowd had been pushed back; more gas bombs were flying, and the first of the shelter huts had already been set alight. I watched the soldiers moving from hut to hut, starting the blaze. A fully-packed Ford car stood in the street, a block behind Pennsylvania Avenue, and a soldier started to set it off, but an officer stopped him. A dog wandered about aimlessly. The veterans' deserted huts were filled with bedding and cheap furniture. One had a full suite of imitation overstuffed mahogany, and a valise that was packed and left as the occupants had been chased out. The flames soon took them. A few minutes before, on the corner, a veteran had been selling ice-cold "pop." The soldiers rescued this and planted it with a tin full of ice under the shade of a big elm. They had taken off their hot masks, and most were suffering from a slight attack of gas.

"It's tough to do this!" said a young soldier as he canted a pop bottle against his teeth. "They were soldiers themselves, I guess. But they shouldn't have started this. Orders is orders, you know. We have to do what we're told."

And he finished the bottle.

They Couldn't Very Well Forget Washington Here



The Christian Science Monitor

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS MEETING IN SEATTLE, WASH.

They Were Gathered During the Washington Bicentennial, in the University of Washington, and Had Before Them Silhouettes of Martha and George Washington and a Picture of Mount Vernon, Washington Homestead.

Thus reminded of the nation's first President, and the Constitution which he so earnestly upheld, the women delegates from all over the nation voted strongly against repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. The sessions were held in the Seattle Civic Auditorium, decorated especially for the bicentennial observance. Speeches were amplified through an elaborate set of microphones and loudspeakers.

Organization of Conciliation

* * *

More Than Law and Equity Needed; World Institute Proposed by Efrimoff

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

The proposal to establish an International Institute of Conciliation, with the participation of states which at present do not belong to the League of Nations, has been put forward by M. Jean Efrimoff in the review L'Esprit International, and it deserves the most serious consideration.

The French launched the formula Arbitration, Security, Disarmament, but they employ the word arbitration in its largest sense. There may be judicial settlements; there may be arbitration properly so-called; and there may be—perhaps most important of all—conciliation.

Juridical or arbitral decisions must be based on international law, which is often imperfect, and may not always be satisfactory. In grave matters which concern vital national interests, countries might hesitate to run the risk of an unfavorable decision which would have to be executed, or, if left unexecuted, would raise the question of an international force. Even arbitration is strictly limited to the precise point submitted and there is no room for give and take.

A broader method of dealing with certain conflicts is needed. The immediate dispute may be best settled by considering the whole relations of the countries concerned; and neither law nor equity may serve, but rather reciprocal concessions and a complete comprehension of all the circumstances and consequences.

The League of Nations recognized the importance of conciliatory methods, and recommended the states to conclude accords for the organization of international conciliation. Some hundreds of treaties oblige the various states to resort to such methods, and many bilateral or collective commissions exist or are envisaged. But the number is still far from being sufficient, and M. Efrimoff suggests that the frequent functioning of such commissions would serve to improve the organization and demonstrate the utility of the system.

A great deal of moral authority is necessary if conciliation is to be effective. At present the contracting parties have a right to nominate their own nationals as members of the commission, and thus the character of impartiality and independence disappears. Moreover, it becomes impossible to establish separate confidential relations between the commission and the parties. Negotiation is rendered more difficult. Therefore, the commissions should be composed of representatives of neutral countries.

It must be remembered that the parties are free to accept or reject any proposed solution, and here again it is evident that the moral authority of the commission must be unassailable. For these reasons M. Efrimoff argues that, just as various stages led to the establishment of the Hague Court of Arbitration, and the Permanent Court of International Justice, so the present process should lead to the establishment of a world organization of an International Institute of Conciliation.

Its members should be private persons. The Council of the League of Nations is composed of government officials, and can exercise strong pressure on the parties. It can can play the rôle of the old Concert of Europe. But its defects are obvious. Its members cannot forget the interests of their respective countries. It should act only when other means have failed.

The International Institute of Conciliation should be composed, according to M. Efrimoff, of 15 titular members and 15 deputy members, elected by the Assembly and the Council of the League, together with the representatives of nations which are not members of the League. From these persons the parties should choose the conciliators, excluding their own nationals; or the institute itself could be asked to nominate a commission.

Whether the proceedings should be public or confidential should be determined according to circumstances. Sometimes it may be desirable to hold private meetings; at other times it may be desirable to inform public opinion in the fullest possible manner.

"The International Institute of Conciliation," says M. Efrimoff, "would be charged by all the civilized peoples to safeguard the peace of the world. It would have the high mission of arranging in friendly fashion the conflicts which divide the nations, of eliminating competition and rivalry, of appeasing hatreds and of provoking real moral disarmament." It is a work in which the United States might well join.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Florence H. Eastman, Boston, Mass.
Arnold Owen Freas, New York, N. Y.
Louise N. Small, Philadelphia, Penna.
Helen I. Witter, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mary E. Witter, Cleveland, Ohio.
Emma K. Hosgland, Cleveland, Ohio.
Annette E. Pierson, Mentor, Ohio.
Rosalind E. Rogers, Binghamton, N. Y.
Mrs. Cora G. Simpson Andrews, Minneapolis, Minn.
M. Simpson, South Boston, Mass.
Ruth Rosenan, Philadelphia, Penna.
Irma Rosenan, Philadelphia, Penna.
Shirlay Rosenan, Philadelphia, Penna.
William L. Wagner, Columbus, Ohio.
Mrs. Blanche Wagner, Columbus, Ohio.
Archibald S. Martin, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. Glenneweir R. Roettcher, New York, N. Y.
Miss Grace Snyder, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Maud Maguire, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Fannie M. Jones, Dallas, Texas.
Miss Isabelle Drury, St. Louis, Mo.

Rent-Free Shelter For Veteran Who Did Not Join 'Army'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAYONNE, N. J., July 29 — A World War veteran of this city who did not go to Washington but wrote a letter instead, now has rent-free shelter for his trouble, donated to him by "Uncle Sam" himself.

Here is the letter which Mr. Henry Harris, who has a wife and four children, ranging in age from two months to 10 years, to support, wrote to the War Department at Washington:

"I've got $1314 coming from the Government, but that isn't worth a nickel to me now. If you can't pay me any bonus, how about getting me an old barge to live on or some shelter for my wife and youngsters?"

Just to show folks that he isn't the old "meany" some veterans like to believe he is, "Uncle Sam" sent a Government investigator who escorted Mr. Harris up to Fort Lee at the Hudson River shore, where, pointing out a barge 75 feet long and 26 feet wide, he informed the Bayonne veteran that the barge was his and, what was more, he would provide a tug to tow it up to Bayonne for him.

Well, you can imagine how Mr. Harris felt about that. Jobless and penniless, his family without food, he had been evicted from his home about six weeks before. Now he has a home of his own and provides his family with food from the proceeds of an occasional hauling job which he does in the small truck he bought a year and a half ago when he lost his job in one of the oil industries.

His barge home at the foot of West Twenty-eighth Street, on the shore of Newark Bay, is getting to be something of a show place. He has built two rooms on the deck and expects to build two more rooms before winter sets in. Just now there is a bedroom and kitchen, the latter having a stove given by the police department, an old sideboard and an old phonograph. Kerosene lamps supply light at night. Water is hauled in a large milk can.

WRITERS OPPOSE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulg.—A number of Bulgarian writers have formed an anti-war association for the purpose of coöperating with the internationalists from other lands.

PRINCETON'S AID ASKED IN STATE ECONOMY SURVEY

New Jersey Hopes to Shave Annual Expenditures by $15,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., July 29 — Princeton University, at the invitation of Gov. A. Harry Moore, is preparing to turn the "expert facilities" of its department of political science on a survey of the financial operations of the Government in this State, looking to a program of economy that will reduce present expenditures by $150,000,000 a year. Agreement to collaborate in a state investigation came to the Governor today from Mr. Edward D. Duffield, acting president of the university.

The survey, which will examine the structure of state government with a view to general reorganization and a solution of onerous tax and governmental problems, stands as a notable recognition of the potential rôle which the university has to play outside the campus.

The survey will be under the direction of Dr. Dewitt Clinton Poole, director of the school of public and international affairs of the university, and a report will be completed in time for submission of remedial measures to the Legislature next year.

The New Jersey Governor offered to throw open all the records of the State and assured the complete coöperation of all the Government agencies in a communication suggesting the survey which went to the university three days ago.

"Such nonpartisan and full digested recommendations of Princeton University as to where vast savings may be made without impairing the efficiency of the Government would be a basis for intelligent legislative action," Mr. Duffield said, "and would restore public confidence."

MULLAN NOT TO RUN IN NEW YORK STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 29—Mr. John B. Mullan, co-author of the Mullan-Gage State Prohibition Enforcement Act, will not be a candidate for Congress from the Thirty-ninth District against Mr. James W. Wadsworth, Republican wet, he announced today.

Mr. Mullan, who has had 16 years of public service as State Senator and Rochester postmaster, declared he would support dry candidates opposed to Mr. Wadsworth and Representative James L. Whitley (R.), for reëlection from the Thirty-eighth District.

CLASSMATES HONOR BOY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scot.—In North Canongate School here a 13-year-old schoolboy, William J. Stevenson, was the recipient of a gift of books from his classmates in recognition of his bravery in saving three boys from drowning.

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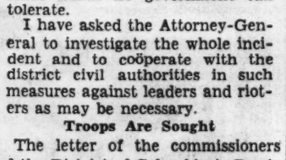

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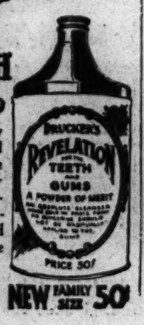

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Today's ENERGY-TREAT
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NATIONS DISCUSS WAYS TO USE ADDED LEISURE

Delegates From All Over World Join in Move to Promote Recreation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, July 29—How recreational organizations throughout the world can meet the increasing demands for their services brought about by shorter working hours, unemployment and added leisure was the principal topic considered here by 1200 delegates attending the first International Recreation Congress.

Many of the world's foremost authorities upon recreation, officially appointed by their governments to participate in the sessions, joined with American educators and playground leaders in discussing means for raising the sum total of human happiness.

Forty-three nations were brought together in the group which began discussions following two playground spectacles presented by the Los Angeles Recreation Department. The meeting was opened by Count de Baillet Latour, Belgium, president of the International Olympic Committee.

Delegates From 43 Nations

The list of participating nations, opening day, was announced as follows: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Great Britain, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Panama, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Philippine Islands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Salvador, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, United States (with the Canal Zone and Hawaii), Uruguay and Venezuela.

At the first general session, Mr. William Z. L. Sung, vice-president and dean of St. John's University, Shanghai, China, declared that recreation and athletics are destined to become the gretest socializing factor China has ever known, and that through sports, western civilization will succeed there in overcoming obstacles of prejudice and tradition.

Although his nation is a mere infant as far as sports are concerned, he said, Chinese educators are encouraged by the rapidity with which the youth of China has adopted western games and pastimes. Practically all popular sports are now played in China, he said, and not only schools but municipalities are awakening to the problems of mass recreation.

Speaking on "The Uses and Abuses of Leisure," Sir Harold Bowden, chairman of the English Olympics Committee, told the delegates that the key to progress is proper use of leisure, and that the success of any civilization could be judged by the manner in which men used their spare time.

Sport Builds Friendship

Señor Lamberto Alvarez-Gayou, director of physical education and public recreation, northern district of Lower California, Mexico, informed the delegation that the decades of political warfare and internal dissension which have disturbed his nation are being brought to a close through playgrounds—not guns.

"Athletic training in Italy since the World War has made possible a reform in the military service through a reduction in the length of enlistment periods and has decreased the necessity for a large standing army," Col. Dr. Merrigio Serrati, Royal Italian Navy, asserted.

A plea for more recreation facilities throughout the world was made by Dr. Carl Diem, general secretary of the German National Commission for Physical Education.

How Sweden has developed winter and summer sports into pastimes which hold the interest of all social classes in that Scandinavian country was described by Mr. J. Sigrid Edström, managing director of the Swedish General Electric Company and president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation. "Sports are a tradition in Sweden," he said, explaining that men have been skiing on Swedish hills for 4500 years.

Water Sports New To Modern Olympics

(Continued from Page 1)

Malmroth also won the 400-meter breaststroke title in 1920, after which it was discontinued as an Olympic event.

Argentina won its first Olympic title by a surprise equal to that of the Japanese victory. This was in the 400-yard freestyle race, with Alberto V. Zorilla finishing ahead of the favorite, and a world's record breaker, Arne Borg of Sweden. Zorilla was third at the halfway mark, but finished with an astonishing burst of speed and set the new Olympic mark of 5m. 1.6s. The best previous time was by John Weissmuller of the United States, 5m. 4.2s. The American coach kept Weissmuller out of this race, ostensibly to save him for the 800-meter relay; but some experts believe it was a shrewd move to preserve Weissmuller's career unblemished by a defeat at the crawl stroke.

Long for Weissmuller

If there was any truth in this conjecture, it was Borg and not Zorilla whom the American coach, William Bachrach of the Illinois Athletic Club, had his eye on. For Borg gave Weissmuller one of the closest races of his career in the 1924 games in this 400-meter race. Coach Bachrach always claimed world supremacy for Weissmuller in the dramatic short sprints up to a quarter-mile. He seldom allowed Weissmuller to venture into the longer races. The 400-meter therefore is just on the borderline of Weissmuller's supremacy, in his coach's opinion. Borg, on the other hand, appears to prove better as the race grows longer.

While the name of Weissmuller dominates swimming recollections by its recency and the lingering of world's records he established before retiring from amateur competition, one swimmer has won more Olympic crowns, and another as many, as Weissmuller. That outstanding swimmer is Charles M. Daniels, also of the United States. Daniels was the first great developer of the American crawl stroke, which Weissmuller carried to perfection.

Daniels won the 100-meter titles in 1906 and 1908, the 220-yard title in 1904, and also the 440-yard title. The furlong has been dropped from the Olympic program, and the quarter-mile is standardized to the Olympic distance of 400 meters. Carrying out the Daniels style of crawl, Duke P. Kahanamoku of Hawaii, competing for the United States, won the 100-meter race in 1912 and 1920, while Weissmuller won it in 1924 and 1928. This is really the classic race of the swimming program. The time has been gradually reduced from that of 1m. 22.2s., made by Hache of Hungary in his 1896 victory, through Daniels' best time of 1m. 5.6s., to Weissmuller's last effort, 58.6s. the Olympic record. The world's record in the event is a second faster than that, still held by Weissmuller.

Weissmuller, a logical candidate for four Olympic titles, won three and passed up one. Of course, his efforts in the 800-meter relay races, won by the United States at both games in which he competed, should count for something. H. Taylor of Great Britain was another three-time winner. He won the 1600 meters in 28m. 28s. at the 1904 games in St. Louis, the only time this event was ever held. In 1908, however, he proved a double winner, capturing the 400-meter title and the 1500-meter crown. His performance in the last two events was replaced by that of G. R. Hodgson of Canada in 1912. Norman Ross of the United States was the third double winner in these events, claiming the titles in 1920.

Wise to Restrict Program

Two of the world's greatest swimmers, Borg of Sweden and A. M. Charlton of Australia, are able to show only one Olympic title each. Borg went out for everything within reach at two Olympics, but was cut down by Weissmuller, Charlton and Zorilla, who contented themselves with more limited programs.

The wisdom of the restricted program at the Olympics, in view of the many preliminary heats in each event extending over several days and some of the finals coming together on the same days, is also shown in the performances of Zorilla. Before winning the 400-meter swim, Zorilla competed in the 1500-meter swim and failed to place. Afterward he tried also for the 100-meter title and failed to show.

In the last three Olympics, the United States 800-meter relay team strikingly reduced the Olympic standard, cutting it down 7 seconds, 5 seconds and 23 seconds in turn, the last mark being 9m. 36.2s. This mark could have been further lowered at the 1928 games, but Coach Bachrach was saving three of the members of the team for the 100-meter freestyle held the same day.

While America has dominated the swimming at recent Olympics, other nations have forged ahead in water polo. The United States won it the first year it was staged, in 1904, at St. Louis; but when it sent teams abroad, it found them eliminated in the early rounds of play. Great Britain's teams won the title in 1908, 1912 and 1920, while France and Germany claimed the honors in the last two Olympics.

There is only one Olympic record which also stands as a world's standard, and that is in the 100-meter backstroke. George H. Kojac of the United States set it at the 1928 games in Amsterdam, the time being 1m. 8.1s. He was forced to it by a record-breaking teammate, Walter Laufer, who stayed with him all the way.

P. J. Desjardines of the United States is one of the few double winners of Olympic titles. In 1928 he won both the springboard diving and the plain-and-fancy high diving. This was considered by some experts a surprising thing, as he had been beaten in the United States on several occasions by U. J. Simaika of Egypt and M. J. Galitzen of the United States. First figures in the high diving indicated Simaika the winner, but in the final check-up Desjardines won the award.

Women's Events Added

Women's events were added to the Olympic swimming program in 1912, when Miss Fanny Durak of Australia won the 100-meter freestyle race at Stockholm in 1m. 22.2s. This mark has been steadliy improved. Miss Ethelda Bliebtrey in 1920 trimmed it to 1m. 13.6s. Miss Ethel Lackie in 1924 reduced it to 1m. 12.4s., and Miss Albina Osipowich in 1928 to 1m. 11s. These three girls were United States representatives.

The United States did not come into the women's swimming title picture until 1920, and then it appeared with a splash, taking four of the five titles. Miss Bliebtrey was a double winner, taking the 100 and the 300-meter race. Her time of 4m. 34s. stands as a record in the latter event, which has not been held at recent Olympics.

Holland and German girls broke the United States supremacy in 1928. Miss Marie Braun of Holland set a new Olympic mark of 1m. 22s., for the 100-meter backstroke, while Miss Hilde Schrader of Germany raised the new standard of 3m. 12.6s., for the 200-meter breaststroke. In a trial heat Miss Schrader set the world's record of 3m. 11.2s. Miss Braun has improved her mark to 1m. 21s., for a world's record in the backstroke.

American Divers Good

American girls have maintained something like a monoply in the diving titles. In 1924 Miss Caroline Smith won the plain high diving, and Miss Elizabeth Becker the fancy springboard. The plain high dive gave way to the plain and fancy high diving in 1928, and this was won by Mrs. Clarence Pinkston, formerly Miss Elizabeth Becker. Other nationals have shared diving titles only in 1912, when Greta Johansson of Sweden won the high diving, and in 1920 when Miss Fryland of Denmark succeeded Miss Johansson.

Once Took to Water Like a Flock of Ducks

Upper left, lower left and right, Wide World. Upper right, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Some of the World's Greatest Swimmers: Top, Left to Right—CHARLES M. DANIELS, DUKE PAO KAHANAMOKU, JOHNNY WEISSMULLER, ARNE BORG. Bottom, Left to Right—P. J. DESJARDINS, ERIC RADEMACHER.

OLYMPIC SWIMMING, DIVING, WATER-POLO CHAMPIONS

MEN

100-METER FREESTYLE

Winner and country	Time
1896—Hache, Hungary	1m. 22.2s.
1904—Zoltan de Holomay, Hungary*	1m. 2.8s.
1906—C. M. Daniels, U. S. A.	1m. 13s.
1908—C. M. Daniels, U. S. A.	1m. 5.6s.
1912—D. P. Kahanamoku, U. S. A.	1m. 3.4s.
1920—D. P. Kahanamoku, U. S. A.	1m. 1.4s.
1924—John Weissmuller, U. S. A.	59s.
1928—John Weissmuller, U. S. A.	†58.6s.

*100 yards. †Record.

400-METER FREESTYLE

1904—C. M. Daniels, U. S. A.	*6m. 16.2s.
1906—O. Sheff, Austria	6m. 23.8s.
1908—H. Taylor, Great Britain	5m. 36.8s.
1912—G. R. Hodgson, Canada	5m. 24.4s.
1920—Norman Ross, U. S. A.	5m. 26.8s.
1924—John Weissmuller, U. S. A.	5m. 4.2s.
1928—Alberto Zorilla, Argentina.	†5m. 1.6s.

*440 yards. †Record.

1500-METER FREESTYLE

1908—H. Taylor, Great Britain	22m. 48.4s.
1912—G. R. Hodgson, Canada	22m.
1920—Norman Ross, U. S. A.	22m. 23.2s.
1924—A. M. Charlton, Australia	20m. 6.6s.
1928—Arne Borg, Sweden	†19m. 51.8s.

†Record.

100-METER BACKSTROKE

1904—Walter Brock, Germany	1m. 16.8s.
1908—A. Bieberstein, Germany	1m. 24.6s.
1912—H. J. Hebner, U. S. A.	1m. 21.2s.
1920—Warren Kealoha, U. S. A.	1m. 15.2s.
1924—Warren Kealoha, U. S. A.	1m. 13.2s.
1928—Arne Borg, Sweden	†18m. 51.8s.

†Record.

200-METER BREASTSTROKE

1908—F. Holman, Great Britain	3m. 9.2s.
1912—Walter Bathe, Germany	3m. 1.8s.
1920—H. Malmroth, Sweden	3m. 4.4s.
1924—R. D. Skelton, U. S. A.	2m. 56.6s.
1928—Y. Tsuruta, Japan	†2m. 48.8s.

†Record.

800-METER RELAY

1908—Great Britain	10m. 55.6s.
1912—Australia	10m. 11.6s.
1920—United States of America	10m. 4.4s.
1924—United States of America	9m. 59.4s.
1928—United States of America	†9m. 36.2s.

†Record.

SPRINGBOARD DIVING

	Points
1904—Dr. G. E. Sheldon, U. S. A.	12½
1906—Walz, Germany	
1908—A. Zurner, Germany	85.5
1912—Paul Gunther, Germany	6
1920—L. E. Kuehn, U. S. A.	6
1924—A. C. White, U. S. A.	7
1928—P. J. Desjardins, U. S. A.	185.04

FANCY HIGH DIVING

1912—Eric Adlerz, Sweden	7
1920—C. E. Pinkston, U. S. A.	7
1924—A. C. White, U. S. A.	

PLAIN HIGH DIVING

1908—H. Johanssen, Sweden	83.70
1912—Eric Adlerz, Sweden	7
1920—Arvid Wallman, Sweden	7
1924—Richard Eve, Australia	13½

PLAIN AND FANCY HIGH DIVING

1928—P. J. Desjardins, U. S. A.	98.74

WOMEN

100-METER FREESTYLE

	Time
1912—Fanny Durack, Australia	1m. 22.2s.
1920—Ethel da Bliebtrey, U. S. A.	1m 13.6s.
1924—Ethel Lackie, U. S. A.	1m. 12.4s.
1928—Albina Osipowich, U. S. A.	†1m. 11s.

†Record.

400-METER FREESTYLE

1924—Martha Norelius, U. S. A.	5m. 45.4s.
1928—Martha Norelius, U. S. A.	†5m. 42.8s.

†Record.

400-METER RELAY

1912—Great Britain	5m. 52.8s.
1920—United States of America	5m. 11.6s.
1924—United States of America	4m. 58.8s.
1928—United States of America	†4m. 47.6s.

†Record.

100-METER BACKSTROKE

1924—Sybil Bauer, U. S. A.	1m. 23.2s.
1928—Marie Braun, Holland	†1m. 22s.

†Record.

200-METER BREASTROKE

1924—Lucy Morton, Great Britain	3m. 33.2s.
1928—Hilde Schrader, Germany	†3m. 12.6s.

†Record.

PLAIN HIGH DIVING

	Points
1912—Greta Johansson, Sweden	39.6
1920—Miss Fryland, Denmark	6
1924—Caroline Smith, U. S. A.	9

SPRINGBOARD DIVING

1920—Aileen Riggin, U. S. A.	9
1924—Elizabeth Becker, U. S. A.	8
1928—Helen Meany, U. S. A.	78.62

PLAIN AND FANCY HIGH DIVING

1928—Elizabeth B. Pinkston, U. S. A.	31.60

WATERPOLO

1904—United States.
1908—Great Britain.
1912—Great Britain.
1920—Great Britain.
1924—France.
1928—Germany.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market talk.
5:15 "Toe Ticklers": Betty Cole.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time; weather report.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Backstage at the 'Met.'"
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Dual Automatics: Ray Meyers; Alice O'Leary.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 NBC, Nestle's orchestra; Ross McLean, guest soloist.
8:30 "Poe's Tales"; sketch.
9:00 NBC, "Friendship Town"; sketch.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra; Edna Kellogg; quartet; piano duo.
10:00 NBC Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
10:45 News; time; weather report.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Sodero's Concert Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Ermond Lewis, tenor.
5:15 NBC, Rice String Quartet.
5:30 Art of Living; talk.
5:45 Popular vocal trio.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; organ.
7:00 NBC, Talk, Franz von Papen, from Berlin.
7:15 Rees and White, harmony duo.
7:30 NBC, Maxwell Orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Orchestra; Countess Albani; Cavaliers Quartet.
9:00 NBC, Cliquot Club Eskimos; quartet.
9:30 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Ramona; Jack Fulton.
10:30 American Legion Program.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC, dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1200kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Puzzle Man."
5:05 "The Dance Parade"; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Shepard Musical Sketchbook.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Short subjects.
6:35 Bob Emery's Harmonica Symphony.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, Sid Garry; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, "Connie" Boswell; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Professor Henry McLemore."
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 "Andre Kostelanetz Presents"; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Kodak Week-end Hour; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "To the Ladies"; Tito Guizar; orchestra.
9:45 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
10:00 CBS, Alex Gray; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Piano recital.
5:15 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, "Piano Pictures"; duo.
6:00 CBS, John Kelvin; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, dance music; time; baseball.
6:45 CBS, "The Liberal Party Platform," Col. Frank E. Webb.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 "The Singing Mountaineer."
7:45 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
8:00 "The Gossipers."
8:15 Flenjie dance favorites.
8:30 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:45 Neapolitan Serenaders.
9:00 "Royal Romance"; sketch.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Studio announcements; news.
10:15 CBS, Talk from Chicago.
10:30 CBS, "An Answer to Secretary Ogden Mills and Other Administration Spokesmen," Senator "Pat" Harrison.
11:00 CBS, Charles Carlile, tenor.
11:15 CBS, "Dancing by the Sea."
11:30 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

7:00 a. m.—Musical and studio programs.
10:30 a. m.—Stocks; financial news.
10:35 a. m.—Musical and studio programs.
12:00 noon—Stock quotations.
12:05 p. m.—Musical program.
1:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Musical programs.
8:00 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:30 p. m.—Musical and studio.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farmers' Union.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm Forum talk.
3:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News flashes; organ recital.
1:10 p. m.—NBC, "The Week Enders."
1:30 p. m.—Paul Murphy's Troubadours.
2:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; dance music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Ted Brewer's Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Boston Popular Revue.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Roundtowners Quartet.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, organ recital.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Tommy Christian's Orchestra.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Braves-St. Louis Cardinals, Fred Hoey, reporting.

FEWER BUT LARGER SHIPS BEING BUILT

American shipbuilders are turning to vessels of larger size, according to Mr. Hugh D. Butler, manager of the New England office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who has received figures showing ship construction in the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932.

While the number of ships decreased, there was a gain in tonnage. For the year 31 steam vessels of 138,712 gross tons were built in this country and documented by the Bureau of Navigation, compared with 61 vessels of 132,947 tons the previous year. Of the 31 vessels documented, 11 steel passenger steamers totaled 129,579 gross tons.

FEDERAL CHAIN OF HIGHWAYS IS URGED BY PLAN

Self-Supporting System, It Is Believed, Would Solve Unemployment

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 28—The United States Government could launch a program of road and airport building to provide a national system of traffic arteries for future commerce and, by the enormous use of labor and material it would require, immediately end economic stress and unemployment, according to Mr. Ulysses G. Robinson of Atlantic City.

Speaking at a luncheon of the New York City Secretaries' Conference here yesterday, presided over by Mr. John E. Gratke, president of the Broadway Association, Mr. Robinson said that such a system of national thoroughfares could be made to pay for itself in a generation by tolls and sales of gasoline to users of the highway. The system, which would be built without grade crossings and would include illuminated airways with frequent emergency landings and parkways, would extend throughout the United States and have branches to the large centers of traffic, he explained.

"Such a national safety highway system must eventually be built as the automobile and airplane traffic increases," Mr. Robinson said. "Congress should authorize the appointment of a new member of the President's Cabinet—a director of national highways, with instructions to begin work immediately. Authority should be created by Congress to issue, as needed, 10- to 50-year 4 or 5 per cent national prosperity highway bonds, not to exceed $5,000,000,000, as provided for in the bill I have prepared.

"An order for 3,000,000 tons of fabricated steel could be placed at 1928 prices, on condition that 1928 wages be paid the workers. Cement factories throughout the nation should be given two-year capacity orders at 1928 prices and wages for 800,000,000 bags of cement packed in cotton sacks. That would boom the textile industry and make 1,500,000 carloads of freight.

"The vast army of unemployed American citizens and laborers of every description would immediately be absorbed by steel mills, coal fields and manufacturing plants, all busy with rush orders.

"Purchase of the right-of-way, or condemnation through the power of eminent domain, as soon as engineers located the highway, could be accomplished as needed. Pay the 1928 value for the farms and have plenty of room for airplane emergency landings."

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DEBT REVISION TALK FILLS AIR AT WASHINGTON

Mellon and Borah Called Into Conferences on Foreign Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 28—A wave of implications, denials and counter-denials which followed in the wake of a half dozen conferences among some of the most important figures in public life yesterday left an impression that international problems, including the question of debt revision, are in the foreground of Administration concerns.

That such conversational activity will result in any definite action before the elections is, however, believed to be entirely out of the question.

The international character of the conversations was assumed from the group involved. It included President Hoover, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, Senator William E. Borah and Mr. Odgen L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Borah's concern in the negotiations, coming so soon after his espousal of an international conference for solution of economic and financial problems including America's foreign debts, confirmed the general impression that such international affairs were the subject of the discussions.

Senator Borah refused to discuss the conversation he had with Mr. Stimson, although he did not try to hide his conviction that progress was being made toward regarding the situation comprehensively. Nevertheless it appeared unlikely that an international conference would be called, or even American participation in one be sanctioned, before the elections.

If hope exists, it is held out rather for perhaps December, when the League of Nations Economic Conference suggested for London in October may have completed discussion of debts and tariffs. The United States has consented to attend this conference if debts and tariffs should be omitted from the agenda.

Specific opposition to the Borah plan came from Senator James E. Watson of Indiana, Republican floor leader, in a restatement of the arguments current in congressional circles against any further revisions of the debts. He emphasized the absurdity of considering any reductions unless disarmament comes first. He suggested, however, an international silver conference.

Williamstown Splits Over Battleships
(Continued from Page 1)

curity. They discarded arms as a foundation for security, on the ground that piles of munitions and magnificent navies have failed to make the world or any nation safer.

"It requires but a glance at the actual history of modern navies," Mr. Millis said, "to see that, for all the apparent finality and reliability of force, naval power has in practice proved an unreliable instrument. The creation in peace time of a theoretically overwhelming naval defense has tended to produce those very dangers of war which it was designed to avert, while in actual tests the force has proved not to be overwhelming at all.

Cites Submarine Menace

"It was the very superiority of the British Navy which evoked the submarine menace, against which the country was defended only with great difficulty, and at enormous expense."

This sketch of armed futility contrasted sharply with Admiral Pratt's portrait of the Navy as a potential bulwark against war. His reasoning followed the groove of "balance of power," which dominated diplomacy in Europe prior to outbreak of the World War.

"With parity in our hands," he said, "we become practically the balance of power in any war threatening to become a world war, and as we decide, the war is apt to go. Make no mistake, if we wish to avoid war we can in all possibility do so with a sea fleet second to none. Without it, we may be forced in against our wishes."

In direct answer to criticisms of the battleship, Admiral Pratt declared that the gravest danger confronting the Navy is the effort of pacifist groups to discredit that vessel. He held that the key to any further great advance in limitation of naval arms, without undue sacrifice of essential naval power, lies in abolition of the submarine, and not of the battleship.

Thought for Taxpayers

Dr. Buell brought taxpayers' interests into the discussion by showing that if battleships are not abolished, Americans will be asked to expend $600,000,000 on 15 battleships upon expiration of the London Naval Treaty in 1936. Meanwhile, maintenance of each battleship costs $2,000,000 annually. For this outlay there is, he held, no adequate return, since battleships are out of date.

A final argument was that through concessions on battleships, America could win other nations to reduction of other arms.

Beyond these considerations of expediency, both Dr. Buell and Mr. Millis relied upon a new approach to arms ratios among nations. Since force is discredited, they said, more emphasis should be placed upon developing political, social and economic good will. Then limitation and reduction will take on a positive value, they concluded.

Round Tables Organize

Three of the six round-tables held their initial meetings today. These groups are limited in membership to those versed in the subjects under discussion.

Prof. Arnold J. Toynbee of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, opened his round-table on "the disintegration of the modern world order," with an analysis of nineteenth century industrial practices in England. He traced to these practices, and influences they set in motion throughout the world, much of current economic disturbance.

Closely allied to this discussion was that led by Prof. T. E. Gregory of the London School of Economics on the present credit problem. The consensus was that nothing short of an American flight from the dollar can drive it off the gold standard.

Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, laid a historical groundwork today for his round-table on Latin-American civilization.

Woodcutting Urged In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., July 29—Mr. Kenneth E. Barraclough, Extension Forester, recommends that a woodcutting campaign be conducted in the State as a means to relieving the need for fuel during the coming winter.

He figures that $150,000 for fuel will be necessary in giving aid to approximately 3000 families. It was also shown in his report that there is but little surplus fuel on hand for welfare agencies and that the five population centers most in need would require not less than 16,000 cords of wood.

The Extension Service Department, under the direction of Mr. J. C. Kendall, recommends that the unemployed in these centers be set to work in August, in order that the wood have time to dry before being used.

Mr. Kendall says many woodlot owners are willing to coöperate with employment agencies and men who will give a share of the wood cut to the men doing the work, particularly as lot-trimming is a necessity in some wooded areas where improvement cutting is essential.

TWO MORE TOWNS REDUCE TAX RATES

Two more municipalities have announced reductions in their tax rates. From the soil of rigid economy, Peabody reaped a $2 cut in its 1932 rates and Wilmington almost $7. Assertions that the handicaps that confront most municipalities raising their rates are absent in towns making reductions are not substantial, especially in Peabody which has 37 per cent of its assessed valuation in industrials. Though welfare expenditures have doubled, this city cut $80,000 from its 1931 budget. Its tax rate for 1932 is $33.80.

Paring the town budget to the bone was responsible, according to town officials, for a drop from $41.20 to $34.60 in the tax rate of Wilmington.

Westfield, home of Governor Ely, reports a rate of $43, an advance of $9, due to a revaluation program and heavy welfare expenditures.

WOMEN TERMED REAL FACTOR IN POLITICS

AMHERST, Mass., July 29 (AP)—Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole of Brockton, president-general of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, told a farm and home week audience at Massachusetts State College yesterday that the nation's women would contribute much toward return of prosperity.

Asserting that women did not take naturally to dictation by political parties, Mrs. Poole said the present condition of national politics will do much to hasten the day when women "will be a real factor in directing political life." The federation, she said, will stress this year the thought of a more "intelligent understanding of our civic housekeeping."

GREEK-AMERICANS TO NAME OFFICERS

Campaigning for the election of officers in the Greek-American Progressive Association began today at the organization's seventh annual convention at the Hotel Statler in Boston. Although selection of a president, and other officers caused considerable discussion, it was expected that a vote would be taken before the end of this afternoon's session.

The convention, which is being attended by members of the association from all parts of the United States and Canada, will close tomorrow with final business and the selection of next year's meeting place.

Religion in Hispanic America Topic of Seminar Conference

Controversies Between State and Roman Catholic Church Are Described by Director of Catholic Welfare Conference

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 29—Two forces working to revive and restore the religious life of Hispanic America are faced with atheism and certain opposition from the Latin-American governments, Mr. William F. Montavo, director of the Catholic Welfare Conference, Washington, told members of the First Annual Seminar Conference on Hispanic-American Affairs, George Washington University.

While both forces were being repudiated by revolutionary leaders finding inspiration from anarco-syndicalism, a type of Spanish revolutionist believing only in forceful argument, and from the Bolshevists of Russia, he warned of a further opposition in the possible conflict between the Roman Catholic and non-Roman Catholic bodies.

The religious issue in Latin-America he considered open to many controversies. It was tied in, he said, with the political and social life of the nations. It had resulted in trouble between the governments and the Roman Catholic Church for many years, and while the controversies appeared to be decreasing, he could not see that it had regained its rights, especially in Mexico.

Break in Mexico

Referring to the break that came in 1925-26 between the Roman Catholic Church and the Mexican Government, he described the attempt begun in 1927 and carried on in 1929 to "patch up the differences." It was a direct attempt, he said, to restore religious life where spiritual influence was necessary.

The idea, hit upon in 1927, got under way in April, 1928, when General Calles, then President of the Republic, arranged for a conference at Vera Cruz, Mexico, to be attended by an American delegation, Mexicans, and the President. The religious issue had so developed about that time that it was placed in the open for the public to consider. Then it was that Señor Puig Casseranc, the present Mexican Ambassador to the United States, declared that the Mexican revolutionists were not hostile to religion.

Not long afterward a conference was called at Chapultapec Castle, Mexico City, for discussion on the possible return of the archbishops. General Obregón was assassinated in a small town near Mexico City and not until June, 1929, did the archbishops come back. In 1930, Mr. Montavo said, things looked bright. Today, there has been a recurrence of radical Socialism and assault on the Roman Catholic Church. The future, he said, was "problematical."

How closely the clergy has become indentified with agricultural life and education he suggested in his statement that "religion is a factor interrelated with trade life." For instance, in Zapopan, not many miles from Mexico City, he said, there stands today what is left of the former headquarters of the Franciscan Order. How great its influence had been he described by the many acres of farm lands spreading away to the foothhills of the mountains; acres that once belonged to the clergy to share with the walls occupied as a military barrack and by an elderly priest devoting his days writing the history of the Franciscan Order and writing it under difficulties, for the one-time library with the facts he wants has been removed by the Mexican Government, fearful perhaps of things that might be discovered.

Intends to Remain

Yet the clergy intends to remain in Mexico, Mr. Montavo said. He pointed to the church built not long ago within a building resembling a warehouse, and he mentioned the schools conducted by the Selesian Fathers, and the hospitals conducted by nuns whose status with the Government is so amicable that on government inspection days the nuns attired themselves in citizens' attire and when the officials had departed put on the robes."

Finally, stating that in Hispanic America two cultures stand face to face, the North American and the Latin-American, Mr. Montavo said that in many ways he found them inimical. In some things they appeared incompatible. In their economic interests they were independent. Unhappily, into these cultures atheism had crept. Not extensively, yet sufficiently to have become a menace. He found it among certain aristocrats and among members of the middle class. Happily, those very persons professing their "non-belief" still turned to the clergy for marriage.

And so it is, he concluded, that "there are those who feel that the North American culture must replace the culture of our neighbors. Others, including some South Americans, feel that the two cultures must be fused into one. Ultimately it will doubtless be found that there is some merit in both propositions. We are concerned chiefly with the practical problem of what is best for today.

"Whatever the ultimate destiny of the two American cultures, there can be no doubt that the immediate interests of all will be best served if a régime of coöperation based on sincere tolerance and mutual respect is preserved.

"The controversy between church and state which has been for more than a century at the center of much of the political strife in Latin America appears to be disappearing. In most of the recent South American revolutions this controversy seems absent, or at least no more than a remote factor."

REICH BUDGET SHOWS NO ITEM FOR REPARATION

First Time in History It Is Adopted by Emergency Decree

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—For the first time, Germany's national budget has been adopted through emergency decree. President von Hindenburg's signature, placing the budget for the fiscal year of 1932 in effect, also gives the country the first postwar balance sheet which does not include payment for reparations.

Germany's budget is balanced at 8,219,245,100 marks (approximately $1,950,000,000). This compares with 10,289,000,000 marks in 1931 and 11,339,000,000 marks in 1930.

Expenditures have been reduced approximately 20 per cent, the Government declares, as compared with 1930 and 1928 expenditures, not including the additional reduction from the reparations moratorium. On the income side of the ledger taxes on property and transport at 4,757,000,000 marks show a shrinkage of 16 per cent compared with 1931, and customs and taxes on consumption at 2,707,340,000 marks, a decline of 18 per cent.

Promulgation of the budget by decree was made necessary by the dissolution of the Reichstag early in June, following the resignation of the Bruening Cabinet. Previous attempts to place the budget before the Reichstag for final action had been unsuccessful because the Government's tax program was not completed. It is understood that the budget may be submitted to the Reichstag following the July 31 elections, but in such a case the legislative approval would constitute little more than a formal action.

Kitchen Utensils Make Merry Music

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Combs took the place of violins, and pots, pans, saucepan lids and sandpaper contributed to the orchestral background for "A Yorkshire Symphony," recently performed at the Malvern Town Hall in conjunction with Malvern Choral Society. This symphony, by Dorothy Pennyman, discards all the usual instruments of an orchestra, and the composition is set for voices and household utensils.

Twenty different utensils clatter in the "domestic" disturbance" at the end of the third movement. The selection of the "instruments" provided the conductor of the Choral Society, Mr. Herbert Davis, with a strange mission; to get the exact pitch, many pots, pans and saucepan lids had to be tested.

The first movement, "Two Old Bachelors," and the third movement, "Bobby Bingo" are based on old singing games well known to the North Riding of Yorkshire, England.

Holiday Bound

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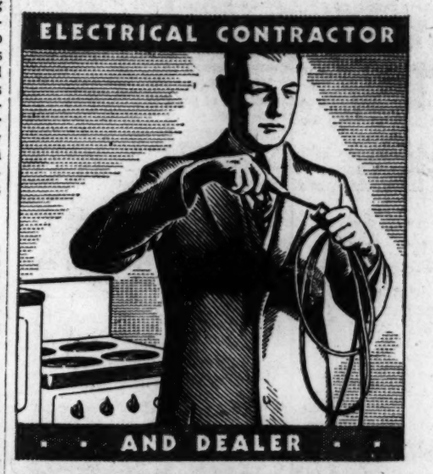

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Luncheon for Six

Celery Chicken Olives
New Potatoes Baked Tomatoes
Green Gage Plum Salad
Hot Rolls Jelly
Lemon Chiffon Pie

Luncheon Chicken

Cook until tender enough to fall from the bones
1 young chicken. Chop coarsely and add
⅔ cup chopped ripe olives,
1 medium-sized can mushrooms, sliced
2 hard-cooked eggs, sliced. Dice and brown in butter
2 tablespoons green pepper and
2 tablespoons celery. Combine all with
2 cups white sauce. Serve individually on a nest of Chinese noodles.

New Potatoes

Boil
12 medium-sized potatoes. When done, dip each with a fork in
Hot melted butter, then roll in
Minced parsley.

Baked Tomatoes

Cut hollow in stem end of
6 tomatoes. In it put
Small lump of butter
Salt and pepper. Put in shallow pan, pour
1 cup water around tomatoes and bake until tender in moderate oven.

Green Gage Plum Salad

Remove pits from 18 green gage plums. Stuff with a mixture of cream cheese and chopped pecans. Serve in lettuce cups with mayonnaise.

Lemon Chiffon Pie

Separate whites and yolks of
3 eggs. Beat yolks with fork, add
Juice and grated rind of 1 lemon and
½ cup sugar, beating with a dover egg beater. Put on stove in double boiler with
3 tablespoons hot water and stir and cook until it thickens. Beat egg whites until stiff, add
½ cup sugar and
Few grains salt. Add to mixture in double boiler and pour into baked crust. Bake in moderate oven for 20 minutes and serve at once.

Cold Drinks for Hot Days

Orange Mint Beverage

Boil together for 10 minutes
2½ cups water and
2 cups sugar. Add juice of
6 lemons and
2 oranges and
Grated rind of 1 orange. Pour over
2 handfuls mint leaves, crushed, cover closely and let stand 1 hour. Strain first through a sieve, then through a cloth. This may be poured into a fruit jar and kept indefinitely.

To serve: Fill tall glasses with finely shaved ice, add 5 tablespoons beverage and fill glasses with ice water or ginger ale.

Canned Colonial Grape Punch

Mix together
2 quarts warm water
12 pounds very ripe purple grapes
5 ounces tartaric acid. Let stand for 48 hours in stone or granite vessel. Drain through jelly bag. To
1 pint strained juice, add
1½ pints sugar. Stir until thoroughly dissolved, pour into jars or bottles and cork.

To serve: Use 3 tablespoons juice to 1 glass of water, having all ice cold. Lemon or orange juice may be added if liked.

Pineapple Milk Shake

Shake together
1 cup pineapple sirup
½ cup chocolate sirup
1 cup top milk or evaporated milk
1 cup water
Cracked ice. This will serve 4 people. Taken in a thermos bottle, it is a nice addition to a picnic lunch.

Chocolate Milk Shake

Put into glass
1 cup chilled milk
3 tablespoons chocolate sirup
1 tablespoon whipped cream and
Dash of cinnamon. Beat well, top with sweetened whipped cream and sprinkle with cinnamon.

Chocolate Eggnog

Put into glass
1 egg
2 tablespoons chocolate sirup
⅔ cup milk and
Few grains salt. Beat thoroughly with small egg beater and serve at once. Ice should not be served in a milk drink nor should it be chilled after mixing.

Chocolate Sirup

Melt over hot water
3 squares bitter chocolate. Add
3 cups granulated sugar, then add slowly
1½ cups boiling water, stirring until dissolved. Boil 5 minutes without stirring and remove from fire. Cool slightly and add
2 tablespoons vanilla.

When you send in recipes for possible use in this column, please follow our new form in writing them out, and be particularly exact in copying the ingredients. As to the form: Notice how the cooking directions are given along with the ingredients, and not at the end, and how the ingredients are brought out to the left-hand margin so that they are in a convenient list. Please tell us how many your recipes will serve, and if baking directions are given, we like to know the oven temperature.—Editor.

When Apples Are Abundant

Housewives are often embarrassed by their riches as apples bend the boughs of trees nearly to the ground and hillsides are red with "windfalls." The prospect of hours of jelly making, in order to save the fruit, is sometimes an appalling one, for autumn brings many other important tasks, and one must be sure of some leisure in which to revel in the sight of autumn foliage, flocks of migrating birds, "the charm of the goldenrod," and the gray and gold of early sunsets.

It is possible to save both fruit and time, and in so doing to have a bountiful supply of jelly always fresh and sometimes made and colored for special occasions.

The task of washing and slicing across the core in slices about one-fourth of an inch thick, a basket of apples, is slight when one is engaged in the regular morning's work. This done, extract the juice according to the usual method, then put it, without the addition of any sugar, into preserving jars. Adjust rubber rings, partially seal and process in boiling water for 2 or 3 minutes. Take the jars out of the sterilizer, complete sealing and put them away to be taken from the shelves a few at a time whenever the jelly supply needs replenishing.

The fruit juice treated in this way will keep indefinitely. The process of jelly making is begun at the point where it was left when the juice was extracted from the fruit.

A half-dozen glasses of jelly may be made at a time and the ease with which this is accomplished when the extracted juice is ready will be a revelation to anyone who has been accustomed to devoting days to the task.

Some of the supply of apple juice may be boiled until it is concentrated to about one-sixth of its original volume and the pectin solution which results may serve as the basis for artificial jellies, such as mint. It may also be added to the juice of nonpectin bearing fruits like cherries and good jellies of unusual flavors may thus be obtained.

Vacations in a Kitchen

ADVENTURES IN HOME MAKING

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TAKING one's vacation in a kitchen is not the usual procedure, but several young women who, as they express it, "never have a chance to step foot into a kitchen," have decided that two weeks of adventuring and "playing" in the laboratory of a home would give them more pleasure and a greater change of activity than any other thing which they might do.

It all came about as they were gathered one evening in the room of one of the girls at the Y. W. C. A. They are all business girls and they wished to do something during their vacation which would give them an entirely new experience. They discussed the seashore, but decided against that because they all had frequent opportunities for week-end visits to such resorts. Hiking, motoring, sailing, were all dismissed for the same reason.

After much discussion of ways and means, places and purposes, one of the girls said, "There's just one place where I would really love to spend my vacation, and that is at my aunt's home in the country, but she has so much to do that I could not consider asking her to take one more person into her family. She has the most wonderful old-fashioned kitchen you ever saw, with a big back porch, shaded by an enormous maple tree, where she sits and prepares vegetables. And room—just quantities of room—in the kitchen and pantries, so things are never in confusion. Maybe that's the reason why she, herself, in spite of the great amount of work that she has to do, is always calm and sweet. Oh, wouldn't I like to spend two weeks in her kitchen!"

Another girl said eagerly that she thought a vacation in a kitchen was just what they all needed and that probably they could all think of someone who would like a vacation from a kitchen, and so they might double their pleasure by "making two vacations out of one."

One girl spoke of the small modern kitchen in her sister's home and how she had often wished that she might try her hand at cooking in the little range which seemed to do one's thinking for one, and make some frozen dainties in the "intelligent refrigerator."

The idea grew into a plan. Letters were written and welcoming replies received. August will find four business girls happily adjusting their business and executive training to the affairs of homes, especially kitchens. They have promised, when they return, to tell the results of their experiment for readers of the home-making column, and so, about the 1st of September, we shall know the sequel.

A young woman who is an inmate of a federal institution said recently, upon seeing the kitchen in one of the cottages on the grounds of the institution, "If I had had a kitchen I should not have come here." The concoctions prepared in kitchens are as often those of happiness, song and satisfaction as they are of bread, meat and desserts.

Fruit Cup and Canapé Etiquette

A QUESTION of table etiquette that frequently presents itself concerns the most approved manner of eating a fruit cup, when it is served as the opening course of a meal.

There are a few details important to correct service that should be carefully observed. Whether fork or spoon is to be used for this first course, it will be found at the extreme right of the plate, beyond the knives, this being the only occasion when a fork is placed elsewhere than at the left of the plate. If the fruit is served without juice and in solid pieces suitable to be taken as a single mouthful, a specially designed small fork is often the implement provided. More frequently, however, the fruit mixture is served in a glass with sufficient juice to require a fruit spoon.

Whether or not it is permissible to drink the juice, after the more solid bits of fruit have been eaten, is another question often answered by the method of service. For instance, if the fruit mixture is served in a low, stemless glass, set in crushed ice, one simply takes a spoonful or two of the juice and leaves the rest. The glass should not be removed from its bed of ice. On the other hand, if the fruit mixture is served in a stemmed glass set on a plate, it is allowable to raise the glass and drink the juice, after the solid bits of fruit have been eaten.

Somewhat similar are the questions of table etiquette that present themselves in regard to the correct way of eating one of the decorative little canapés, or open-faced sandwiches, so popular either as an opening course or with light, informal refreshments. Here, again, the method of service is helpful to the inexperienced and should be carefully noticed, especially the silver provided. A single implement somewhat like an ice cream fork is sometimes used when a canapé is served at table. This is designed to do double duty, the edge being used to cut the toast or bread on which the savory mixture is spread. A small-sized knife and fork may also be used when the canapé is served at table, so that it is well to observe what silver is provided for this opening course.

Small canapés, when served as an accompaniment to hot or cold beverages or other light, informal refreshments, are regarded quite differently and are usually picked up daintily in the fingers. However, even when served away from table, one should notice whether any silver is provided for removing a canapé from the serving plate. There are several small gadgets in use for this purpose, some of them resembling sugar or ice tongs; others are like a trowel. In any case, to overlook whatever silver may be placed to avoid the use of fingers is a breach of etiquette and should be guarded against.

Pitting Clingstone Peaches

To remove the pits from clingstone peaches without marring the contour of the halves is an easy operation but it must be accomplished before the peach is peeled.

The fruit is cut in halves, not lengthwise, but around, leaving the stem end on one half and the point on another. Cut entirely through the meat of the peach to the pit with a sharp pointed knife, then grasping each half in a hand, hold firmly and twist the hands in opposite directions. One half will twist right off, leaving that half of the pit exposed and the other half embedded in the remainder of the peach.

Now with the sharp point of the knife dig down about the pit, cutting the peach half as little as possible. When it has been loosened all around press the back of the knife against the side of the pit and it will come out easily and smoothly. Now the halves may be peeled.

Peaches not entirely soft are best opened but with a little practice it is possible to stone those which are quite ripe.

Put It in the Bag

Those who take long automobile trips with small children find that it requires no little ingenuity to keep the inside of the car in a tidy condition. A certain number of small articles can be placed in the side pockets, but usually the belongings of several persons soon overfill these, no matter how capacious they may be. For many things must be taken along if the trip is to be comfortable. Books and toys are needed for amusement; sweaters, coats, and caps, for changing weather conditions; napkins and towels, for lunch periods; and various odds and ends peculiarly precious to each traveler.

One wise mother solved the problem of neatness in this way. From a stout but soft material which harmonized in color with the upholstering of the car she made a bag about the size of an ordinary pillow. This closed with a drawstring which could be manipulated by even tiny hands. A zipper fastening would perhaps be equally effective. Into this bag went everything not actually in use, and the resulting tidiness added to the enjoyment of everyone.

By E. J. Mason, London-The Christian Science Monitor

Three Unique Lavender Sachets. The Parasol Is Formed From Heads of Lavender.

Fagot-Stitch Darning

When the holes in stockings are large and well established, particularly in the case of heavy hose, the space may be filled in quickly and firmly by taking stitches which are in effect like a fagoting stitch. Instead of just catching the edge, as is done when fagoting is used for a trimming, run a few stitches into the fabric and back to the other side, so as to form a crossing of stitches. Lay these in the narrow way of the hole, if there is such a thing, being careful not to allow the opening to spread, as this makes a bulging darn which is both unsightly and uncomfortable. When the aperture, as we will call it for a change, has been bridged over in this manner, run in the lengthwise threads to bind it. The result is a darn that is pleasing in appearance and is much more interesting to do.

Where a large darn is necessary, it is not well to use the egg-shaped darning mold. When the stocking is drawn over it there is, of course, a tendency to spread the edges and the bulging darn mentioned before is the result. A darning foot may be had, instead. It is flat on one side, very smooth, is made of wood, and has a convenient handle.

Homemade Paste

One of the needs of vacation time when there are children in the family is good, inexpensive paste, preferably paste that will not sour and which the children can manage themselves, a paste that will make things stay stuck! So doubtless these directions for an excellent homemade paste will find a welcome in many a home:

Dissolve in 1 quart of water, 1 teaspoonful of pure powdered alum. Stir this into enough flour to make a smooth paste of the consistency of thick cream. Then stir in 1 teaspoonful of powdered rosin. Add slowly 1 cupful of boiling water, stirring slowly until the mixture thickens; then add a few drops of oil of cloves.

Keep covered in a glass or earthenware dish, and when wanted for use, soften as much of it as is needed with a little warm water.

Utility Day by Day

A new type of clothes brush made its appearance in the market recently. It has no bristles, but is made of rubber sponge cut in the shape of teeth, and tends to absorb some of the soiled surface of the hat or coat. It is easily washed and ready for additional service.

* * *

Paper bags are now available for vacuum cleaners. They are in the usual shape of the cloth ones and are fastened on the vacuum in the same way. When the bag is filled, it is thrown away, contents and all.

* * *

A surprise package for the dining table to interest the whole family comes in the form of a small cube about as large as a big apple. It is covered in gayly decorated tinfoil and nobody knows what is inside until the top begins to bulge. Presently a green noselike sprout pokes through the top paper. Gradually a plant unfolds its leaves and blossoms. It may be a hyacinth, lily of the valley or other house flower. The bulb has been planted in fertilized peat and needs no watering or special care.

* * *

Four metal trays in the shape of triangles which fit together completely to cover the top of a small table are quite useful for quick service. They come in different colors and are decorative in themselves. Each tray is set with plate, glass, silver and napkin before it is brought to the table, and as soon as the four pieces are properly placed the table is set.

Spiced Dill Pickles

Slice
3 dill pickles, cover with sugar and let them stand overnight. In the morning add
1 cup vinegar and
2 tablespoons pickling spice. If the spice is put into a cheesecloth bag it will not be necessary to remove specks of spice from the pickles.

Dill pickles can be secured from most grocery stores during the entire year, whereas fresh cucumbers are not so easily obtained.

Dainty Lavender Sachets

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

MOST garden owners have bushes of lavender, and those who have not can buy the deliciously scented blossoms at a reasonable price. By drying lavender one can enjoy its fragrance all the year round.

In the illustration is seen a group of lavender sachets that would make delightful gifts. The parasol may be familiar to visitors to the south of France, where the Provençal peasant women make these charming souvenirs.

They are not difficult to fashion. Near the end of a stout piece of wire, which forms the handle of the parasol, bind about 130 heads of lavender firmly together, about three inches from their tips. The stalks are then doubled back over the flowers and laced together in position, with half-inch-wide taffeta ribbon, for a depth of two inches. The ribbon can be threaded with a ribbon runner.

The handle is bent over at the top, to form a crook, and covered with a narrow taffeta ribbon, finished with a little bow at one side. The stalks are then cut off evenly at a distance of 3½ inches from the top of the parasol. For the frill, taffeta ribbon 1½ inches wide is required. This is gathered at one edge and pushed down between the lavender stalks at equal intervals, to form about 10 loops, which are then pulled down a little and stitched in place. The end of the wire forming the top of the parasol is covered with ribbon.

An Organdy Cracker

The "cracker" is a simple form of sachet made of lavender-colored and dark violet organdy. Make the center first from a piece of lavender organdy five and one-half inches wide by six and one-quarter inches long. Join this along the length and draw up one end. Fill the little bag thus formed with lavender flowers and a few stalks to give firmness. Then draw up the other end and sew firmly.

For the outer cover, cut a strip of lavender organdy nine and one-half inches long by seven and one-half inches wide and another strip of the dark violet two inches longer. Fold both into small pleats and snip the ends to form pinked edges. Iron out the pleats carefully. Put the pale over the darker muslin and run a thread through at each end about three inches from the edge. Draw up the threads and sew the cover onto the lavender-filled center.

The floral wreath used as a decoration is made from a small bit of ribbon trimming with flowers in different colors sewn onto a circle of fine green-covered wire.

A Figurine

The little lavender lady is charming to stand on a dressing-table in a guest room or on a writing table. She is made on a lavender-filled bag of muslin mounted at the base on a piece of stout card measuring two and one-half inches in diameter. A strip of mauve muslin measuring four inches by eight and one-half inches, joined up along the eight and one-half-inch edge, is required for the bag. Some stalks of lavender used with the flowers in the filling will help to give stiffness.

Draw the bag together at the top and sew the little china lady on. Her dress is made with a double skirt of muslin and a little frill at the top. Her waist is encircled with ribbon flower trimming while single flowers catch down two ends of narrow satin ribbon on the skirt, and at one side is a little sash of the same ribbon.

Seasonable Blankets

Heavy blankets are too hot to keep on the bed during the summer months and yet in some climates cool evenings spring up when a little extra warmth is necessary. The best-outfitted bed has three weights of blankets: For coldest weather, the double-woven one, which is reversible and does the work of a pair of thinner blankets. For spring and fall the in-between, single-woven one. And for summer, the lightest weight of woolen blanket, which is almost like a lovely piece of flannel.

Summer blankets are much less expensive than formerly. A very good quality for a double bed can now be bought for about $6 and is quite useful during the day as a light-weight cover. Such blankets come in many colors—lavender, rust, green, blue, cedar, gold—and are neatly bound at both ends with silk strips.

A bed is thus prepared for any season. Although it may seem at first an expensive outlay, it is a debatable question whether it is really good economy to keep winter blankets on the bed in the summer time for only occasional emergencies, when the constant turning of them down and back wears off the nap. The imprisoned air spaces in the nap are what hold the warmth, and as soon as this nap is gone, even though the blanket still holds together without holes, its value as a warmth conserver is impaired.

Whenever it is possible, blankets are bought to harmonize with the color ensemble of the room.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Last of the Ancient Olympics

IT WAS the year 393 A. D. The place was Olympia, in Elis. The old man easily found his accustomed, favorite place, in line with the long marble threshold which marked the finish of the race course at the farther end of the Stadium. He was a hearty man, though very, very old, and he took small account of walking the length of the Stadium under the July sun. He made himself comfortable on the grassy slope with the ease of long experience, rested his hands upon his staff stayed in the ground, braced his feet against the convenient back of his slave, and looked about him.

"Too small a crowd for the final race of the stadion," the old man thought regretfully. "But enough of it such as it is. They come fewer and less Hellenic every season. Too many merchants and traders. Too many professional athletes. Too many gone wild over the horse races, and not enough who care about the good old foot races."

Though he grumbled, the old man was fairly content. A little southerly breeze crept up from the River Alpheus below, not cool but enough to keep the air moving. Cronos Hill behind kept off the fiercest rays of the sun. The trip by mule cart down from Corinth had not been easy for him, though he was used enough to it after sixty years. Not by mule cart all that time. He had ridden horseback and mule-back, he had driven his own chariot; he had even walked. He had made the homeward trip in his youth as an Olympian victor escorted by admiring fellow townsmen, jesting and singing and feasting along the way. But it seemed to him that the road was longer than it used to be and rougher, and this slave was no kind of a driver.

It had been worth all the effort, though, to be here again and see that boy Philemon run. His son's son Philemon was, and a good runner like his father and his grandfather. The eliminations had left only Philemon and one other, the Armenian. It seemed— But true Hellene, he determined to propitiate Nemesis. "My grandson's rival, Varastad of Armenia, is an excellent runner," the old man informed his slave. "My lord Philemon is much better," the slave grinned back. "Nay, nay," chuckled the old man in delight. "Did you not see how the Armenian springs from the start?"

"I agree with you, sire," said a man at his right. "I have never seen a better race than Varastad ran yesterday. Nothing but a desire to see him run again would have kept me from the chariot races in the Hippodrome today."

The old man drew himself up in offended dignity and looked sternly at the speaker. He saw a man of about thirty-five, elegantly dressed, perfumed, pomaded after the extreme of the Roman fashion. The old man sniffed as if he smelt something not to his liking. "Horse racing!" he snapped and fell silent. Then he spoke again.

"The time was when the Olympic festival was a religious rite. It was a part of the worship of mighty Zeus, performed by men who truly believed that by means of the games they rendered acceptable service to the father of gods and men. No one could enter the contests except those of unsullied Hellenic blood. The games were opened with prayer and sacrifice to Zeus. The victor received his crown in the temple of Zeus yonder, because it was a religious ceremony. In return for the honor, he often made votive offerings at the shrines. Unblemished and noble, the contestants stood for pure sportsmanship."

The Roman looked bored. The old man had paused and the Roman languidly assented. "I have heard that all this that you say is so."

"Then the states of Hellas came under the Roman Empire," continued the old man. "But the Olympic games went on. Roman emperors built palaces here. Your Emperor Nero was crowned victor in the chariot race. You flattered our athletes. You invited them to Rome. They saw the populace grow frenzied with excitement over chariot races and gladiatorial contests. They saw every Roman nobleman building a hippodrome in his private grounds. No wonder, they, too, turned professional, banded themselves into companies, and traded their skill for money."

The Roman was piqued into making a slight effort at defense. "We look upon games as an amusement, not as a religion. Besides," he added, "have you forgotten that the Empire is Christian now?"

"I have not forgotten." The old man mused, nodding his white head from time to time. "What I am thinking of," he said finally, "is moderation, balance, harmony, love of the game and joy of a fair contest, delight in skill for its own sake and not for money. . . . And nothing carried to excess."

"I believe I have heard that from early times your victors received annuities from their city governments, besides gifts from admiring citizens," said the Roman blandly.

The old man was saved from answering by the appearance of the heralds, emerging from the mouth of a tunnel-like entrance which opened into the western end of the Stadium. Behind them came the judges, who seated themselves in places reserved for them. The heralds blew their trumpets and announced the event, the foot-race called the stadion, a 210-yard dash, and the names of the pair of runners who had defeated all other entrants and were now to contest for the crown.

"Philemon, son of Philemon, of Corinth. Varastad, son of Valarsaces, of Armenia." The two young men took their places at the marble threshold which marked the starting point. They stood quite stripped under the blazing sun. The Greek was fair, muscular, small of thigh and knee like a classic statue. The Armenian (the Parthian, more strictly speaking, for he was of the royal house of Arsacidæ which hailed originally from Parthia) was olive-hued and lean, and his face was full of smoldering fire.

The trumpet signal sounded. The old man braced hard against his patient slave. His Roman neighbor hardly deigned to show interest. The Armenian shot skimmingly from the start like a bolt, the Corinthian came easily in great strides, caught up, passed, then in the last twenty yards was barely outdistanced by the frenzied surge of his opponent. Varastad of Armenia was the victor and by his name the last Olympic is known.

The winner was led away by a group of his friends, but his rival, breathing heavily but composed, approached the old man and bowed before him silently. The old man rose stiffly, handed his staff to his slave, and took the lad in his two arms, then held him off a bit.

"To win is not all there is in a race," he said. The Roman, watching them, thrust out his hand to the young man. "If the race had been longer, you might have won. You are built for endurance," he said.

"The race is run," the old man declared sharply. "Give me your arm, my boy," and grandfather and grandson began to descend the sloping bank of the Stadium. Halfway down the old man paused and turned to the Roman. "Sir, they both ran for the love of running!" Then he went on and passed slowly through one of the gates. The Roman threw his cloak over his shoulder and strolled away in the direction of the Hippodrome.

The name of Varastad, the Armenian, concludes the mighty roll of Olympian victors in ancient times. With the games of the year 393 A. D. the contests, which had been held, with some interruptions, once in four years for perhaps as much as eighteen centuries and had determined Greek chronology since 776 B. C., came to a full stop. The Emperor Theodosius abolished the games in 394 A. D., supposedly on the ground that they were opposed to the interests of Christianity. Soon after, Alaric the Goth invaded Greece and the temple of Zeus at Olympia became part of a fort built in defense. The shrines were dismantled, the great chryselphantine statue of Zeus was carried away to Constantinople, and only a splendid memory remained of idealism in athletics.

* * *

In 1894 a Frenchman, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, addressed a letter to the heads of all governing bodies of sports in the world, in which he besought the world to choose between the Olympic athlete and the paid gladiator:

"Before all things," wrote de Coubertin, "it is necessary that we should preserve in sport those characteristics of nobility and chivalry which have distinguished it in the past, so that it may continue to play the same part in the education of the peoples of today as it played so admirably in the days of ancient Greece."

The Olympic games were revived in 1896, and, with the exception of 1916, have been held once in four years since that date. W. K. R.

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Miss Cumberland: From a Painting by George Romney. Engraved by J. R. Smith

ONE of George Romney's biographers, speaking of his ability as a portrait painter, writes that "he exhibited consistently the variety of qualities necessary for excellence in that particular branch of art." This is saying much, especially when it is remembered that, although he is believed to have painted as many as a hundred portraits in one year, his real interest lay in the direction of classical, historical and ideal subjects in art.

Yet, if we look at almost any of his portraits—and we may take this of Miss Cumberland, reproduced in mezzotint by the well-known engraver, John Raphael Smith, as representative of his best work—it would be difficult to deny that there is much truth in the foregoing criticism. Where Romney lacked interest he replaced it with a finely conscientious application of his talent, securing invariably a satisfactory and pleasing likeness.

The picturesque fashions of the period added not a little to the charming portraits by all the great painters of the early eighteenth century. Perhaps the same might be said of other periods. Should we find the same daintiness in Watteau, Boucher, Fragonard, without the rustling, befrilled dresses, the brocaded coats and filted, flower-wreathed hats? What would the Venetian lady be without her ruby velvet, and her jeweled headdress? Or the Dutch housewife without her finely pleated cobweb ruff and full dark dress? And there has surely been no more becoming attire than this of Romney's day. Even if, to our modern eyes, the proportions of Miss Cumberland's hat may appear a little extravagant, the crisply pleated trimmings of this lady's rich taffeta mantle, the ribbons of her wide hat, the small fur muff, all hold importance in the picture.

Miss Cumberland, one of many lovely ladies whom Romney painted, looks out at us, self-possessed, unembarrassed, sure of her charms, sweet in expression, and retaining a reserve and dignity which would admit only a chosen few to her friendship. She was the daughter of Richard Cumberland, a friend of Dr. Johnson, and of Garrick, himself of considerable distinction in the literary world. She was later married to Lord Edward Charles Cavendish-Bentinck, the youngest son of the second Duke of Portland.

The engraver of this portrait, John Raphael Smith, is one of the most noted English engravers, who reproduced a considerable number of Sir Joshua Reynolds' works and of George Morland's figure pieces. He was himself a painter of some merit, as well as a dealer in prints, and a publisher. He will, however, be remembered for his fine prints. His mezzotints are beautifully drawn; in this one, as in others, he achieves an exquisitely restrained use of light and shadow, giving atmosphere and a sense of quiet harmony. He has the ability to convey in monotone the impression of color. Some of his mezzotints may well be considered masterpieces of engraving

L'Application des Idées véritables

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

QUELQU'UN a dit: "Le monde ne progresse pas seulement par la recherche d'idées nouvelles, mais par la reconnaissance et l'application des idées véritables; et la vérité n'est point sujette au changement." Cela est visiblement vrai, car les nombreuses idées nouvelles qui ont pris corps sous forme d'inventions merveilleuses et qui ont contribué au progrès du monde prouvent sans contredit que l'application de l'intelligence, de l'esprit inventif et de l'ingéniosité permet aux hommes d'accomplir de grandes choses.

La vérité n'est pas sujette au changement; et l'étude des Écritures nous montre que les vraies idées peuvent toujours être utilisées, puisque les prophètes et les apôtres, qui appartenaient à des époques très éloignées l'une de l'autre, firent usage des mêmes idées spirituelles. Grâce à la compréhension que la vérité est "le pain du ciel," Jésus le Christ rassasia la foule affamée. Parce qu'ils reconnurent et appliquèrent la vraie idée de Vie, Élisée ressuscita le fils de la Sunamite et Pierre put ressusciter Tabitha. Ces mêmes idées, qui peuvent être reconnues et appliquées aujourd'hui, permettent à ceux qui les utilisent d'avancer vers la démonstration de l'abondance du bien; et le progrès individuel favorise le progrès du monde.

Jésus-Christ donna au genre humain la vraie idée de Dieu, idée bien éloignée du concept de Dieu comme étant un Être puissant capable d'aimer et de haïr. Au cours de son ministère de guérison, Jésus proclama sans cesse que Dieu est pour l'homme un Père plein d'amour, qui ne donne à Ses enfants que le bien. Parmi ceux qui suivirent sincèrement le Maître, beaucoup se sont efforcés de saisir cette vraie idée de Dieu; mais les problèmes de maladie, de malheur, de chagrin et d'affliction ont paru limiter leur compréhension. Cependant cet état de choses peut changer grâce à la révélation de la Science Chrétienne; car dans son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy explique la vraie idée de Dieu et donne des règles positives permettant d'appliquer cette idée à la solution des divers problèmes qui semblent accabler l'humanité. Guidés par les vérités spirituelles révélées dans la Bible et rendues lumineuses par la Science Chrétienne, tous ceux qui cherchent humblement et sincèrement la connaissance des choses spirituelles peuvent reconnaître et appliquer cette idée véritable et constater ainsi que Dieu est "un secours qui ne manque jamais dans la détresse."

A la page 323 de *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "La vraie idée de Dieu donne la vraie compréhension de la Vie et de l'Amour, ravit à la tombe sa victoire, enlève tout péché ainsi que la délusion qu'il y a d'autres entendements, et détruit la mortalité." La croyance erronée selon laquelle chaque personne aurait un entendement à soi, séparé de Dieu, a été presque universellement acceptée; et le choc de ces nombreux prétendus entendements, qui apparemment pensent tous d'une manière égoïste et sont résolus à parvenir à leurs fins, a produit la discorde, les luttes et des détresses sans nom.

La Science Chrétienne révèle la vérité qui guérit: elle montre que Dieu est l'unique Entendement, la seule Vie, le seul Amour; et cette vraie idée de Dieu nous fait comprendre que l'homme créé selon Sa ressemblance est spirituel et parfaitement bon, n'ayant pas d'intelligence séparée de Dieu, mais reflétant l'Entendement divin en de vraies idées spirituelles. Puisque l'Entendement gouverne et dirige ses propres idées et ses qualités, il s'ensuit que l'homme reflète cette direction divine. Par conséquent, en vertu de notre origine spirituelle, nous pouvons exprimer l'intelligence, la sagesse, la pureté, l'amour, l'affection, la joie, le courage, la sainteté, la force et la puissance. En face de toutes les situations inharmonieuses, nous pouvons avoir recours à l'Entendement infini qui nous donnera des idées véritables; et en utilisant celles-ci avec courage, nous serons à même de dominer toutes les circonstances.

Celui qui offre des choses vraiment nouvelles peut être sûr d'en trouver le placement. Cependant, en dernière analyse, ce sont toujours les vraies idées qui sont le plus nécessaires. Pour assurer à ses affaires une marche harmonieuse, le fabricant qui emploie beaucoup d'ouvriers et qui possède toutes les installations modernes favorisant une production rapide et soignée doit en outre exercer des qualités véritables telles que l'autorité, le jugement, la considération, la justice; et tous ont besoin de probité, d'obéissance et de loyauté. La maîtresse de maison, dont le ménage est pourvu des dernières inventions destinées à faciliter le travail et à augmenter le confort de sa famille, ne peut espérer voir le bonheur régner à son foyer si elle manque de reconnaître et d'appliquer l'ordre, la ponctualité, l'affection, la patience. Il n'est pas jusqu'au petit enfant qui, dans ses premiers travaux scolaires, ne doive faire usage d'intelligence, de réceptivité et d'humilité.

Si le monde atteignait à des hauteurs inespérées dans le domaine des inventions et des vastes entreprises, mais que l'amour fraternel, la courtoisie, la douceur, la sagesse, la justice et la miséricorde lui fassent défaut, aucun progrès véritable ne se produirait. Mais à mesure qu'augmente le nombre de ceux qui refusent fermement d'accepter la fausse croyance à plusieurs entendements et cherchent sans cesse les vraies idées en se tournant vers l'unique Entendement divin, le monde progresse assurément et quitte l'inharmonie pour pénétrer dans le domaine du bien sans limites.

* Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Peacock Prefix

Hereafter I must speak
With syllables of sapphire
Of this creature that
Parades the park
Rehearsing a meaning
In lapis lazuli,
And detaining my eyes
In brilliant blue.

Hereafter I must write
A peacock prefix
Before my memories
Of every color.

—VIRGINIA MARION FERGUSON, in *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse.*

An Adventurer in a Velvet Jacket

Thus gallantly he appears in my mind's eye when I pause in rereading one of his books and summon up a fantasm of the author,—Robert Louis Stevenson, gentleman adventurer in life and letters, his brown eyes shining in a swarthy face, his lean, long-enduring body adorned with a black-velvet jacket.

This garment is no disguise but a symbol. It is short, so as not to impede him with entangling tails. It is unconventional, as a protest against the tyranny of fashion. But it is of velvet, mark you, to match a certain niceness of choice and preference of beauty,—yes, and probably a touch of bravura,—in all its wearer's vagaries. 'Tis like the silver spurs, broad sombrero and gay handkerchief of the thoroughbred cowboy,—not an element of the dandiacal, but a tribute to romance. Strange that the most genuine of men usually have a bit of this in their composition; your only incurable poseur being the fellow who affects never to pose and betrays himself by his attitude of scorn.

Of course, Stevenson did not always wear this symbolic garment. In fact, the only time I met him in the flesh his clothes had a discouraging resemblance to those of the rest of us at the Authors' Club in New York. And a few months ago, when I traced his "footprints on the sands of time" at Waikiki beach, near Honolulu, the picture drawn for me by those who knew him when he passed that way, was that of a lank, bare-footed, bright-eyed, sun-browned man who daundered along the shore in white-duck trousers and a shirt wide open at the neck. But the velvet jacket was in his wardrobe, you may be sure, ready for fitting weather and occasion. . . . You can follow it through many, if not most, of the photographs which he had taken from his twentieth to his forty-fourth, and last, year. And in his style you can almost always feel it,—the touch of distinction, the ease of a native elegance, the assurance of a well-born wanderer,—in short, the velvet jacket.—From "Companionable Books," by HENRY VAN DYKE.

Application of True Ideas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT HAS been said by someone that "the world does not progress merely by the search for new ideas, but by the recognition and application of true ideas; and truth is not subject to change." The verity of this statement is clear, for the many new ideas that have taken shape in wonderful inventions and helped to further world progress furnish undeniable proof of the grand achievements which become possible to men through the application of intelligence, resourcefulness, and ingenuity.

The truth is not subject to change, and that true ideas are always available can be proved by studying the Scriptures, wherein we find that the same spiritual ideas were used by the prophets and the apostles, though many years elapsed between their respective times. Through the understanding that the truth is the "bread from heaven" Christ Jesus satisfied the hungry multitude. The recognition and application of the true idea of Life enabled Elisha to raise the Shunammite's son, and enabled Peter to resuscitate Tabitha. These same ideas may be recognized and applied today, enabling those individuals who utilize them to progress towards the demonstration of abundance of good; and individual progress forwards world progress.

Christ Jesus gave to mankind the true idea of God, an idea very far removed from the concept of Him as a mighty Being who loves and hates. Throughout his healing ministry Jesus unceasingly proclaimed God to be the loving Father of man, giving only good to His children. Many earnest followers of the Master have endeavored to apprehend this true idea of God, but the problems of sickness, disaster, sorrow, and woe have seemed to limit their apprehensions. With the revelation of Christian Science, however, this need no longer be the case; for in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has explained the true idea of God, and has given positive rules for its application in solving the various problems with which human existence appears to be burdened. Having for his guidance the spiritual truths revealed in the Bible and illumined in Christian Science, any individual who with a humble and honest desire seeks for a knowledge of spiritual things may recognize and apply this true idea, and thus avail himself of God as "a very present help in trouble."

On page 323 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy has written, "The true idea of God gives the true understanding of Life and Love, robs the grave of victory, takes away all sin and the delusion that there are other minds, and destroys mortality." The mistaken belief that each person has a mind of his own separate from God has been almost universally accepted, and the clash of these many so-called minds, each apparently thinking selfishly and set upon attaining its own ends, has brought about discord, strife, and untold misery.

Christian Science reveals the healing truth that God is the only Mind Life, and Love; and this true idea of God brings the understanding that man, made in His likeness, is spiritual and wholly good, having no intelligence apart from God, but reflecting the divine Mind in true spiritual ideas. Since Mind governs and controls its own ideas and qualities, it follows that man reflects this divine control. Therefore intelligence, wisdom, purity, love, affection, joy, courage, holiness, strength, and power are ours to express by right of our spiritual origin. In every discordant condition we can draw upon infinite Mind for true ideas, and by courageously utilizing them can gain dominion over every circumstance.

The individual who has novel suggestions to offer can be sure of finding a market for them. Yet, in the last analysis, true ideas are always the principal necessity. In order to insure the harmonious working of his business the manufacturer employing many workmen, and having every modern device for rapid and efficient production, needs to exercise the true qualities of authority, adjustment, consideration, justice; and all need honesty, obedience, and loyalty. The housewife, even though her home were fitted with the newest inventions for the saving of labor and for increasing the comfort of her family, could not hope to produce happiness within the home if she failed to recognize and apply orderliness, punctuality, affection, forbearance. Even the little child in his earliest school work needs to exercise intelligence, receptiveness, and humility.

Should the world attain to heights of invention and achievement far beyond all that men hope for, yet were brotherly love, courtesy, gentleness, wisdom, justice, and mercy lacking, no true progress could be made. But with increasing numbers resolutely refusing to accept the false belief of many minds, and turning constantly to the one divine Mind for true spiritual ideas, the world is surely being aided in its progress out of discord into the experience of boundless good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"In Fields Where I Was Known"

Far in a western brookland
That bred me long ago
The poplars stand and tremble
By pools I used to know.

There, in the windless night-time,
The wanderer, marvelling why,
Halts on the bridge to hearken
How soft the poplars sigh.

He hears; long since forgotten
In fields where I was known,
Here I lie down in London
And turn to rest alone.

There, by the starlit fences,
The wanderer halts and hears
My soul that lingers sighing
About the glimmering weirs.

—A. E. HOUSMAN, in "A Shropshire Lad."

Writing Good English

To write good, forcible English, which will be read and remembered, requires constant practice and careful thought. The other day Lord Riddell told me a story of a talk he had with President Wilson. I have no permission to use it, but I am sure he will not mind my repeating it for your benefit. He asked the President how it was he had acquired such a fine literary style. He was told that, at an early age, Mr. Wilson père, who was a great admirer of good English, made his boy read a page or two of the best examples of literature. "Now take a pen," he would say, "and mark every unnecessary word." President Wilson said it was a difficult and weary task, but, in doing it, he began to perceive how exquisite was the workmanship, and so gradually developed a clear and limpid style of his own.

Nobody who aspires to write English can do so without a close study of the Old Testament, Shakespeare, and the Prayer Book. There are many other authors with whose works a writer should make himself intimately acquainted, but these three are the foundation of good literature. Take a few verses from Samuel. You remember how David mourned for his son Absalom, who had driven his father out of Jerusalem. . . .

This is perfect literature for you! You can see the brave Joab and the depressed king, and hear the ringing words of remonstrance. It is a real word-picture. You have but to shut your eyes and hear the sonorous sentences, to bring the whole thing before you.

I will give you another example. You remember the women who were brought before Solomon, each claiming the same child. We are told how the two mourned and lamented over the baby, and then, suddenly, from the oblique narrative the writer drops into the direct narrative.

"And the King said: Bring me a sword." Not: "And the King asked for a sword," but, "And the King said: Bring me a sword." The introduction of direct narrative into oblique narrative gives a lightness and color to the story that otherwise would not be possible. Study these old writers, for they knew all the tricks of the trade.

Words are the journalist's tools. He must learn to use them rightly and to understand their uses. A leader-writer must before everything learn to write good English. When he has done that, his own particular style will develop of itself. Therefore study the best masters.—From "Journalism," Leader-Writing, by H. A. GWYNNE.

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by
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HOOGERHYDE IS AGAIN CHAMPION

Pinehurst Archer Takes United States Title for Third Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., July 29—Russell Hoogerhyde of Pinehurst, N. C., won the United States championship in archery for the third time yesterday and made a new record of 180—1372 in the double American round. His scores in each round were 90—692 and 90—680. Ralph H. Miller of Seattle was runnerup with scores of 90—672 and 90—666 in the two American rounds.

The ladies shot a double American round which was won by Ilda Hanchette of Los Angeles, who won the championship Wednesday. Her scores were 50—584 and 89—577.

The championship standings obtained by adding together the scores of the double national and double Columbia rounds for the women and double York and double American rounds for the men are as follows:

LADIES CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Ilda Hanchette, Los Angeles	1735
Mrs. H. M. Little, Los Angeles	1642
Alta Armstrong, Los Angeles	1618
Mrs. M. F. Frandy, Oakland	1544
Mrs. Bess L. Seay, Los Angeles	1482
Mrs. Myrtle Murdock, Flagstaff	1389
Mrs. Pearl Mathis, Seattle	1358
Jeanette Herron, Salt Lake City	1304
Margaret Broberg, Elcerrito	1296
Mrs. M.C. Jenkins, Fresno	1278
Betty G. Hunt, Los Angeles	1247
Jane Adams, Seattle	1208
Mrs. Gladys Eccles, Oakland	1182
Mrs. I. M. Stamps, Seattle	1147
Mrs. E. Ullrich, Roseburg	1145
Bertha Schwenger, Kenmore	1108
Natalie Siefert, Los Angeles	1104
Edith Hansen, Forest Grove	1095
Alyce Reine, Seattle	1080
Mrs. Grace Trachsel, Sweet Home	1068

MEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Russell Hoogerhyde, Pinehurst	424-2676
R. H. Miller, Seattle	422-2572
I. M. Stamps, Seattle	417-2439
E. K. Roberts, Ventura	410-2418
C. W. Douglass, Los Angeles	405-2345
D. Mackenzie, Greenwich	399-2181
A. E. Coleman, Corvallis	390-2172
S. S. Spencer, Seattle	396-2116
D. Campbell, Longview	392-2114
F. H. Hahn, Seattle	362-2098
W. C. McMillan, Los Angeles	389-2095
F. X. Goulet, Los Angeles	292-2064
L. L. Landaal, Seattle	390-2062
C. H. Styles, Berkeley	381-1925
A. M. Anderson, Seattle	372-1904
N. R. Myers, Corvallis	336-1758
S. B. Hayden, Seattle	330-1756
D. Green, Salt Lake City	354-1754
J. B. Murray, Everett	333-1729
J. Kerchen, Seattle	333-1693

World's Records Bettered In British Women's Meet

Representatives in Track and Field Events of Olympic Games Do Well in Country's Championships

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Britain's representatives in the women's events in the track and field section of the Olympic Games at Los Angeles gave an exceedingly impressive showing here in the British national championships, which immediately preceded their departure. Two of them, indeed, bettered world's records—Nellie Halstead in the 440-yard dash and Ethel Johnson in the 100-yard dash. Miss Halstead, who was awarded the Lord Hawke Cup for the best performance of the meeting, also won the 220-yard dash in 25 3-5s., which is only 2-5s. outside her own world's record time for this distance.

Miss Halstead, the star of the British Olympic contingent, won three championship titles last year—100 yards, 220 yards and 440 yards—but she defended only two of them this year. The other went to Miss Johnson, as mentioned, in 11.3s. (a British record), after she had clocked 11s. in a heat. The previous world's best was 11 1-5s., by Miss Radideau of France. Eileen Hiscock, manageress of the British track women at Los Angeles, was second; Gwendoline Porter, another Olympic "hope," arrived third. So, in the short sprint at the Olympic Games, Britain is represented, indisputably, by the pick of her talent.

Nellie Halstead's quarter-miling deserves a little paragraph all to itself. She won her heat without being pressed in the least, and, in so doing, equaled her own world's record of 58 4-5s. In the final, she started at a cracking pace and maintained brilliant form right through the race, to win in 56 4-5s. She can be regarded as the greatest athlete among British women since Mary Lines, 10 years or so ago. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by *Ethel Johnson, Bolton United Harriers; *Eileen Hiscock, London Olympiades A. C., second; *O. Porter, London Olympiades A. C., third. Time—11.1s. (In a trial Miss Johnson established a world's record of 11s.)

220-Yard Dash—Won by *Nellie Halstead, Bury A. C.; *Eileen E. Hiscock, L. O. A. C., second; R. Ridgeley, L. O. A. C., third. Time—25⅗s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by Nellie Halstead, Bury A. C.; V. Branch, Southgate and Wood Green A. C., second; Miss V. Humphreys, Mitcham A. C., third. Time—56⅘s. (World's record.)

880-Yard Run—Won by G. A. Lunn, Birchfield Harriers; C. Johnson, Scotland, second; D. Butterfield, Middlesex Ladies A. C., third. Time—2m. 20⅘s.

80-Meter Hurdles—Won by E. E. Green, North London Harriers; M. Okell, Middlesex L. A. C., second; P. Goad, Atalanta A. C., third. Time—12⅛s.

One-Mile Walk—Won by Connie Mason, Middlesex L. A. C.; J. Probbeck, Middlesex L. A. C., second; V. Horwood, L. O. A. C., third. Time—7m. 47 4-5s.

Running Long Jump—Won by P. Bartholomew, Reading L. A. C., 18 ft. 8¼in.; M. Seary, Middlesex L. A. C., second, 17ft. 5½in.; D. Russell, North London Harriers, third, 17ft. 2¾in.

Running High Jump—Won by M. Milne, Mitcham A. C., 5ft. 1in.; M. F. Okell, Middlesex L. A. C., second, 5ft; F. Wall, Atalanta A. C., third, 4ft. 11½in.

Javelin Throw—Won by E. Halstead, Bury A. C., 107ft. 8¾in.; E. Low, Vienna, Austria, second, 107ft. 4in.; R. Davis, Mitcham A. C., third, 93ft. 5½in.

Shotput (4 kilograms)—Won by I. Phillips, Manchester A. C., 29ft. 8½in.; F. Birchenough, Polytechnic L. A. C., second, 28ft. 10in.; N. Purvey, L. O. A. C., third, 28ft. 9in.

Discus Throw—Won by A. Holland, Minster L. A. C., 101ft. 3in.; L. Fawcett, L. O. A. C., second, 91ft. 8¾in.; I. Phillips, Manchester A. C., third, 86ft. 6½in.

*Member British Olympic team.

FRANCE WINNER OF OPENING MATCHES

STADE ROLAND GARROS, Paris, July 29 (AP)—France swept the first two matches of its series against the United States in defense of the Davis cup today, Henri Cochet defeating Wilmer L. Allison Jr., 5—7, 7—5, 7—5, 6—2 after Jean Borotra had scored a surprise victory over H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., 6—4, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4.

Borotra lifting his game to heights reminiscent of the best days of the "Three Musketeers"—himself, Henri Cochet and J. Rene Lacoste—rushed the American youngster off his feet in the first two sets, wearied to drop the third and then came back with a fiery attack to take the fourth and final set.

Vines was not at home on the slow, clay courts and playing with the soft French tennis ball but it was the unexpected brilliance of Borotra's play which was the deciding factor.

Allison waged a game battle against odds in an attempt to save America's hopes for regaining the cup, but weakened as the match progressed, while Cochet, playing easily and with little effort, improved with each stroke.

TORONTO SCOTTISH WINS OPENING GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, July 29 — Toronto Scottish, champions of Ontario and eastern Canada, defeated the North Shore Uniteds of Vancouver, British Columbia and western Canada champions, by 3 to 0 here yesterday in the first game of a best two-out-of-three series for the Canadian Association football championship and the Connaught Cup. The locals scored one goal in the first half, through Rogers, and Stevens added two in the second half. The second game will be played tomorrow. The summaries:

TORONTO SCOTTISH		VANCOUVER
McIntyre, ol		or, Tood
Donald, il		ir, Thom
Sevens, c		c, Dempsey
Winning, ir		il, McNichol
McManus, or		ol, Lanyon
Rogers, lh		rh, McSween
Somers, ch		ch, Hunter
Cairns, rh		lh, Reid
Noke, lb		rb, Hanna
Weir, rb		lb, Garrioch
Wallace, g		g, Lindsay

Score—Toronto 3, Vancouver 0. Goals—Stevens 2 and Rogers for Scottish. Referee—W. Mitchell, Toronto. Time—Two 45m. halves.

MARSTON IS MEDALIST

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 29 (AP)—Max R. Marston of Philadelphia, got away to a flying start yesterday in his quest for a sixth championship and permanent possession of his second trophy in the Shepeconsett Invitation golf tournament. Outclassing a field of 110 players, the Philadelphian shot a par equaling 72 to win medalist honors in the qualifying round. He had won the medal thrice before in this competition. Bobby Grant of Wethersfield, Conn., state amateur champion, was two strokes behind Marston. Tied for third place with 75's were James M. Robbins of Philadelphia, Harry Fisher of Fisher's Island, N. Y., and Paul Cooley of Hartford.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	71	48	.597
Hollywood	68	51	.571
San Francisco	62	54	.534
Los Angeles	61	56	.521
Seattle	56	62	.475
Sacramento	54	65	.454
Oakland	52	66	.441
Missions	48	70	.407

RESULTS JULY 28

Hollywood 13, Seattle 4.
Portland 8, Missions 2.
Los Angeles 15, Oakland 6.
San Francisco 17, Sacramento 3.

BERLIN PREPARES FOR OLYMPICS

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 28—Germany has been allotted the eleventh modern Olympic Games, and preparations are to go forward at once for the athletic festival which will bring the world's greatest athletes to this country. The Reich Committee for Physical Exercise, which has been intrusted with the organization, has circularized sports-governing and other similar bodies with a view to raising the large sum of money required.

FOOTBALL PRICES REDUCED

RALEIGH, N. C., July 29—A general reduction in the price of football admissions at North Carolina State College this fall was announced recently by Dr. R. R. Sermon, director of athletics at State College. The new prices are approximately 25 per cent under those of last fall, Dr. Sermon said.

NUSSLEIN BEATS BARNES IN SINGLES

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 29—Hans Nusslein of Germany reached the semifinal round of the United States professional lawn tennis championship tournament here yesterday when he defeated Bruce P. Barnes of Dallas, Texas, in the quarterfinals, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3. Barnes was a former University of Texas star and was one of the intercollegiate champions in 1931.

The semifinal round of the doubles was also played yesterday and William T. Tilden 2d and Barnes qualified to meet Karel Kozeluh and Albert Burke in the final for the title. Tilden and Barnes met the German team of Nusslein and Roman Najuch and won in straight sets, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2; while Kozeluh and Burke defeated Ted Rericha and Jack Castle of Buffalo, 6—3, 7—5, 6—3. The summary:

UNITED STATES PROFESSIONAL TENNIS SINGLES—Quarterfinal Round

Hans Nusslein, Germany, defeated Bruce P. Barnes, Dallas, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

William T. Tilden 2d and Bruce P. Barnes defeated Hans Nusslein and Roman Najuch, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.

Karel Kozeluh and Albert Burke defeated Ted Rericha and Jack Castle of Buffalo, 6—3, 7—5, 6—3.

URQUHART CHOSEN YALE CREW CAPTAIN

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 29 (AP)—James G. Urquhart of Chehalis, Wash., will captain the 1933 varsity crew at Yale, his election being announced last night through the Yale Athletic Association.

Urquhart is a senior and rowed at No. 3 against Harvard on the Thames River in June, and in the Olympic trials at Worcester. He was in the junior varsity eight last year and was a member of his freshman crew. He prepared at Chehalis High School. His rowing weight is 180 and his height 6ft. 1in.

It is probable the mail ballot resorted to for this election was the first ever used by a Yale crew. Usually a captain is elected after the Yale-Harvard race. This time the crew remained in training for the Olympic trials and then dispersed. Capt. James Knott of this year's crew took the ballot and notified the Athletic Association of the outcome.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	58	38	.604
Chicago	52	43	.547
Boston	49	48	.505
Philadelphia	50	50	.500
St. Louis	46	49	.484
Brooklyn	47	51	.480
New York	43	51	.457
Cincinnati	43	58	.426

RESULTS JULY 28

AT NEW YORK
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	4	2	0	3	0	1	—10	16	0
New York	0	1	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	— 7	10	1

Batteries—Swetonic, Brame, French and Grace; Fitzsimmons, Mooney, Schumacher and Hogan. Winning pitcher—Brame. Losing pitcher—Fitzsimmons. Umpires—Stark, Magerkurth and Rigler. Time—2h. 18m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	— 9	16	0
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	— 1	10	2

Batteries — Meine and Padden; Bell, Walker and O'Farrell. Hogan. Losing pitcher — Bell. Umpires — Magerkurth, Rigler and Stark. Time—2h.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	—4	7	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1	6	1

Batteries—Warneke and Hemsley; Betts and Hargrave. Umpires—Pfirman and Klem. Time—1h. 30m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	—7	16	1
Philadelphia	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	—4	9	0

Batteries—Johnson and Lombardi; Rhem, J. Elliott and Davis. Losing pitcher—Rhem. Umpires—Moran and Reardon. Time—1h. 45m.

AT BROOKLYN
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	1	2	4	1	1	0	0	x	—9	15	2
St. Louis	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	—6	10	2

Batteries—Heimach, Shaute and Sukeforth; Carleton, Stout, Johnson and Mancuso. Winning pitcher—Heimach. Losing pitcher — Carleton. Umpires — Donnelly, Quigley and Barr. Time—2h. 15m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	2—	8	14	0
Brooklyn	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—	6	9	1

Batteries—Lindsey, Carleton and Wilson; Moore, Clark and Lopez. Winning pitcher—Carleton. Losing pitcher—Clark. Umpires—Quigley, Barr and Donnelly. Time—2h. 28m.

RECORD FOR WILLIE TURNESA

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 29 (AP)—Willie Turnesa, youngest of the golfing brothers of Westchester, set a new course record at the Elmsford Country Club yesterday, as he toured the layout in 67 strokes, 2 under the old record held by his brother Joe.

NURMI BARRED FROM OLYMPICS

LOS ANGELES, July 29 (AP)—Paavo Nurmi, the greatest footracer of all time, winner of seven Olympic races, last night was barred, definitely and finally, from competing in the 1932 Olympic Games.

The executive council of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, sitting with full powers ended abruptly the controversy over the Finnish runner's status by rejecting his entry for the track competition of the Xth Olympiad.

This commission of seven, composed of two Swedes, a German, an American, a Frenchman, a Hungarian and an Englishman, reviewed the whole case in an all-day session, reconsidered the charges that Nurmi received money in excess of his expenses for European "barnstorming" competition and then voted unanimously to bar the estwhile phantom Finn.

Nurmi Denied Accusations

Two officials of Finland's A. A. A. made a final appeal to the commission, asserting the evidence against Nurmi was of "second-hand" character, pointing out that Nurmi himself denied all the accusations, and that the rules of the I. A. A. F., in effect, were being violated by the procedure.

That this final plea was of no avail was disclosed in the brief formal statement issued at the close of the meeting by J. S. Edstrom of Sweden, president of the I. A. A. F. This statement follows:

The commission appointed by the International Amateur Athletic Federation, pursuant to its rules, to manage the track and field events of the Xth Olympiad, having carefully reviewed the evidence before it and having heard the representatives of Finland, has unanimously rejected the entry of Paavo Nurmi, under the authority given it in the seventh paragraph of rule 2 of its general rules for Olympic events.

This rule gives the commission exclusive powers to reject or accept any athlete's entry for the Olympics.

Sworn Statements Produced

All officials concerned refused to go definitely into details, but it was understood sworn statements of German promoters were produced to show Nurmi received $250 to $500 for separate appearances in exhibition foot races during the fall of 1931.

Faced with such allegations as this, the Finnish delegates were given the option of withdrawing Nurmi's entry themselves, as a "face-saving" solution of the siuation. This was unhesitatingly refused. Nurmi was entered for the 10,000-meter run, scheduled for this Sunday, as the defending champion, but his main goal was the Marathon on the following Sunday.

Decision Is Unanimous

The action was taken by the commission of the I. A. A. F., which possesses sole authority to accept or reject entries to the track and field events of the Olympics. The personnel of the commission is identical with the executive council of the organization which previously suspended Nurmi last April on charges of accepting money in excess of his expenses.

The question of declaring Nurmi a professional did not enter into the action. The commission merely rejected his entry on what it considered "good and sufficient" grounds and closed the case.

Germany Awarded 1936 Games

Germany was awarded the winter Olympic games of 1936 at the opening meeting of the international Olympic committee here yesterday. The town where the international contests will be held was not decided upon. The 1936 Olympiad was awarded to Berlin at the last meeting of the committee.

Between official exchanges of welcoming gestures yesterday by the city and international Olympic authorities, the Americans marshalled their delegate forces for the final political manoeuvers leading up to the start of athletic competition this Sunday in the Olympic Stadium.

Avery Brundage of Chicago, national president of the Amateur Athletic Union and president of the American Olympic Committee, was selected to replace Murray Hulbert of New York at the meeting of the executive council of the I. A. A. F.

Daniel J. Ferris of New York, national secretary-treasurer of the A. A. U., was named to represent the United States at all meetings of the various sport federations, scheduled during the Olympics.

Women will be admitted to the Olympic village for the first and only time this Saturday night, when the feminine Olympic competitors, 140 strong, will join the men athletes in a special mass meeting.

This formal gathering will follow the opening ceremonies in the stadium.

Foreign Players Are Eliminated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., July 29—The foreign menace was at last removed from the Sea Bright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club invitation tennis tournament, as it has been in all previous years, when Manuel Alonso, who, though a resident of the United States for many years, is still a citizen of Spain, and Mrs. J. D. Pittman and Joan C. Ridley, the British pair, were eliminated yesterday.

Gregory S. Mangin, after the hardest sort of a struggle, put out Alonso, in the men's singles, 7—9, 7—9, 9—7, 6—2, 7—5, while the British pair, both eliminated early in the singles, yielded in the doubles also to Sarah H. Palfrey and Helen M. Jacobs in the semifinal, by a score of 6—1, 6—4.

Two young teams furnished more of the surprises of the day. First, Robert Bryan, the Chattanooga youth and John McDiarmid, of Fort Worth, Texas, proved that their victory of the preceding day over Sidney B. Wood Jr., and Mangin was not a chance occurrence, by eliminating another seeded pair, Jack P. Tidball and Elbert R. Lewis, the Californians, in one of the semifinal matches, 10—8, 3—6, 7—5. Then a pair of juniors from the Maidstone Club, of East Hampton, Yelverton Garnett and Jesse Spalding 3d, swept through the singles and doubles of the first junior invitations tournament ever staged, and when the day ended Garnett was a finalist in the singles, having disposed of his partner earlier in the day.

In the other semifinal match of the men's singles, Sidney B. Wood Jr., after a slow start, defeated Lester R. Stoefen of Los Angeles, 5—7, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4. They have met many times before, when Wood was a schoolboy in California, but the improvement of Stoefen this season made the match closer than in previous encounters.

Josephine N. Cruickshank continued her advance toward high ranking in the ladies' singles by defeating Virginia Hilleary, the sole eastern survivor of the quarterfinals, after a hard fight, to enter the final round. The score was 6—1, 4—6, 6—2. The new-found steadiness of the Californian deserted her temporarily in the second set, but she steadied after the rest and ran out the final set with ease. Helen M. Jacobs, the favorite to obtain permanent possession of the second Sea Bright Bowl for ladies, having two victories already, also had a hard battle to eliminate the newest development of the California stars, Carolyn Babcock, but managed to come through by a score of 3—6, 6—0, 6—3. The summary:

SEA BRIGHT LAWN TENNIS AND CRICKET CLUB INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT WOMEN'S SINGLES
Semifinal Round

Helen M. Jacobs, Berkeley, defeated Carolyn Babcock, Los Angeles, 3—6, 6—0, 6—3.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, defeated Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Helen M. Jacobs and Sarah H. Palfrey defeated Joan C. Ridley and Mrs. J. D. Pittman, 6—1, 6—4.

MEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, defeated Manuel Alonso, New York, 7—9, 7—9, 9—7, 6—2, 7—5.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated Lester R. Stoeffen, Los Angeles, 5—7, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Robert Bryan and John McDiarmid defeated Jack P. Tidball and Elbert R. Lewis, 10—8, 3—6, 7—5.

JUNIOR SINGLES—Third Round

Yelverton Garnett, Maidstone Club, defeated Jesse Spalding 3d., Maidstone Club, 6—1, 8—6.

F. Y. Larkin, Rockaway Hunting Club, defeated James Sheean, Sea Bright, 1—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Lyman Crossman, Sea Bright, defeated Samuel Marvin, Rockaway Hunting Club, 6—0, 6—2.

Robert Johnston, Sping Lake, defeated Harry Dunne, Morris County, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Semifinal Round

Yelverton Garnett defeated F. Y. Larkin, 6—1, 6—1.

Lyman Crossman defeated Robert Johnston, 6—3, 6—3.

JUNIOR DOUBLES—Second Round

Yelverton Garnett and Jesse Spalding 3d, defeated Robert Johnston and Hayne Stockton, 6—1, 6—2.

Lyman Crossman and Walter Ridder, defeated Harold Barker Jr. and James K. Tuohy, 6—0, 6—0.

James Sheean and Harry Cæsar defeated John Turner and Theodore Marsters, 6—1, 6—1.

Elon Brown and Robert Peet defeated F. Y. Larkin and Haley Fiske Jr., 5—7, 6—1, 6—1.

Semifinal Round

Jesse Spalding and Yelverton Garnett defeated Lyman Crossman and Walter Ridder, 6—1, 6—1.

Elon Brown and Robert Peet defeated James Sheean and Harry Caesar, 6—0, 6—0.

Final Round

Jesse Spalding and Yelverton Garnett defeated Elon Brown and Robert Peet, 6—1, 6—0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Newark	66	39	.629
Buffalo	61	44	.581
Baltimore	60	46	.566
Montreal	54	48	.529
Rochester	54	53	.505
Jersey City	48	62	.436
Reading	44	63	.411
Toronto	36	68	.346

RESULTS JULY 28

Newark 2, Reading 1.
Buffalo 11, Toronto 6.
Montreal 2, Rochester 1.
Baltimore 9, Jersey City 6.

KOZAK CAPTURES OPEN TITLE

GARDEN CITY, L. I., July 29 (AP)—Shooting two steady rounds of 72, one over par, in yesterday's final rounds, young Walter Kozak, professional at the Engineers' Club, won the Long Island open golf championship with a 72-hole total of 285 strokes. Kozak, who led from the first round, finished five strokes ahead of Henry Ciuci of Fresh Meadow, who wound up in second place at 290. "Wiffy" Cox, Brooklyn star, blew himself to a pair of seven's on the final round and finished third with 292. Long Jim Barnes took fourth money with 293 and Willie Klein was fifth at 295.

WHITE SOX SIGN GALLIVAN

CHICAGO, July 29 (AP)—The Chicago White Sox last night signed Phil Gallivan, a right-hander pitcher, who was with Brooklyn early in the season, and who more recently became a member of the baseball army of unemployed men when the Eastern League disbanded. He had been with the Brooklyn farm at Hartford, Conn.

MISS BROOKS WINS TITLE PLAYOFF

DEAL, N. J., July 29 (AP)—Jane Brooks, of Nyack, N. Y., won the New Jersey shore women's golf championship yesterday in an 18-hole playoff with Martha Parker, of Westchester Hills. Miss Brooks shot an 85, Miss Parker 87.

CANADA VERSUS U. S. IN TENNIS

International Tinge to Main Dominion Semifinals of Net Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., July 29—With the exception of the ladies' doubles, all the main competitions of the annual Canadian lawn tennis championships, now in progress here, have a strong international appearance upon reaching the semifinal rounds. In the men's singles two Americans and two Canadians will provide two international matches today, while there will be one international semifinal in the ladies' singles. One Canadian pair and a combination couple have reached the final in the men's doubles, while in the women's doubles all four teams are composed of Canadian players.

In the quarterfinals of the men's singles George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago and Frank Parker of Milwaukee advanced to the semifinal, where they will meet two Canadian Davis Cup players, Marcel Rainville and Walter Martin, respectively. In the men's doubles Lott and Rainville, opponents in the singles semifinals, will meet Gilbert Nunns and Walter Martin in the final.

The quarterfinals of the women's doubles yesterday saw three sets of sisters in action and two of them won. Marjorie Leeming of Vancouver and Mrs. K. J. Salmond of Toronto advanced along with Mrs. O. E. Fray and Olive Wade of Toronto, while Mrs. Paul of Montreal and Gladys Hutchins of Bermuda lost. Mrs. G. Pirt and Mrs. J. F. Devlin of Winnipeg accounted for the last of the United States forces in the doubles, defeating Dr. Esther Bartosh of Los Angeles and Helen Fulton of Chicago. The latter has reached the semifinals in the singles and the junior ladies' singles, as well as the mixed doubles. Miss Wade is in the semifinals of the women's singles and doubles and the mixed doubles. The summary:

CANADIAN LAWN TENNIS MEN'S SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Quarterfinal Round

Frank Parker, Milwaukee, defeated Roland Longtin, Montreal, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Leo Boucher, Montreal, 6—3, 3—6, 7—5, 6—4.

Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated Gilbert Nunns, Toronto, 6—2, 6—3, 7—5.

Walter Martin, Regina, defeated Keith Werner, Philadelphia, 6—2, 8—6, 6—1.

LADIES' SINGLES—Quarterfinal Round

Marjorie Leeming, Vancouver, defeated Mrs. O. E. Gray, Toronto, 6—3, 6—4.

Helen Fulton, Chicago, defeated Mrs. J. F. Devlin, Winnipeg, 7—5, 6—1.

Olive Wade, Toronto, defeated Louise Hofmester, Chicago, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Jean Adele Burritt, Toronto, defeated Dr. Esther Bartosh, Los Angeles, 6—4, 3—6, 7—5.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Quarterfinal Round

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated H. Barnard and L. Watt, Montreal, 6—1, 6—3, 6—1.

Frank Parker, Milwaukee, and Keith Werner, Philadelphia, defeated Lieut.-Com. J. C. I. Edwards and George Leclerc, Ottawa, 6—1, 6—3, 6—1.

H. P. Emard and Roland Longton, Montreal, defeated W. E. Arensberg, Pittsburgh, and W. L. Thompson, Portland, Ore., 6—3, 4—3, 4—6, 6—2.

Gilbert Nunns, Toronto, and Walter Martin, Regina, defeated Edwin and Charles Connolly, Ottawa, 6—4, 10—8, 6—1.

Semifinal Round

G. M. Lott Jr. and Marcel Rainville defeated H. P. Emard and R. Longtin, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3.

Walter Martin and Gilbert Nunns defeated Frank Parker and Keith Werner, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3.

LADIES' DOUBLES—Quarterfinal Round

Marjorie Leeming, Victoria, B. C., and Mrs. K. J. Salmond, Toronto, defeated Mrs. H. L. Beer and Phyllis Rykert, Ottawa, 6—4, 6—0.

Beatrice Symons and Jean Adele Burritt, Toronto, defeated Gladys Hutchings, Bermuda, and Mrs. F. C. Paul, Montreal, 6—4, 6—4.

Mrs. O. E. Gray and Olive Wade, Toronto, defeated Mrs. P. Robinson and Mrs. H. MacDonnell, Toronto, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. J. F. Devlin and Mrs. G. Pirt, Winnipeg, defeated Helen Fulton, Chicago, and Dr. Esther Bartosh, Los Angeles, 6—4, 2—6, 10—8.

MEN'S JUNIOR SINGLES—Quarterfinal Round

George Goodwin, Ottawa, defeated W. P. Piggott, Hamilton, 8—6, 0—6, 2—6, 8—6, 6—3.

Colin Milne, Vancouver, defeated A. H. Crowson, Ottawa, 6—0, 6—3, 6—3.

George Robinson, St. Catherines, Ont., defeated Robert Riggs, Los Angeles, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4, 8—6.

Robert Murray, Montreal, defeated C. Donaldson, Ottawa, 6—3, 6—3, 4—6, 6—0.

LADIES' JUNIOR SINGLES—Quarterfinal Round

Helen Fulton, Chicago, defeated Mary Craig, Ottawa, 6—2, 6—0.

Semifinal Round

Claire Walsh, Toronto, defeated Winnie McConnell, Ottawa, 6—3, 9—7.

VETERANS' SINGLES—Quarterfinal Round

H. Nunns, Toronto, defeated A. A. Crawley, Ottawa, 6—3, 5—7, 8—6.

N. Dukoff, Montreal, defeated G. Dickson, Glencoe, 6—1, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES—Quarterfinal Round

Marjorie Leeming, Vancouver, and Lieut.-Commander J. C. I. Edwards, Ottawa, defeated Mr. and Mrs. K. J. Salmond, Toronto, 6—2, 5—7, 6—2.

Helen Fulton, Chicago, and W. L. Thompson, Portland, Ore., defeated Mrs. H. L. Beer and J. W. Woods, Ottawa, 6—4, 6—2.

VETERANS' DOUBLES—Quarterfinal Round

C. H. Day, Ottawa, and N. Dukoff, Montreal., defeated G. Dickson, Glencoe, and C. E. Driscoll, Ottawa, 7—5, 6—3.

T. Baxter and L. H. Pike, England, defeated A. A. Crawley and H. S. McMillan, Ottawa, 6—1, 6—2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	66	32	.673
Cleveland	57	40	.588
Philadelphia	59	42	.584
Washington	54	44	.551
Detroit	51	44	.537
St. Louis	44	52	.458
Chicago	31	63	.330
Boston	25	70	.263

RESULTS JULY 28

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	3	0	0	2	0	2	3	0	0	—10	16	2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	— 1	5	0

Batteries—Ruffing and Phillips; Ferrell, Connally and Sewell. Losing pitcher—Ferrell. Umpires—Guthrie, Ormsby and Geisel. Time—2h. 2m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	x	—4	9	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—2	8	0

Batteries—Bridges, Sorrell and Hayworth; McKeithan, Krausse, Grove and Cochrane. Winning pitcher—Sorrell. Losing pitcher—McKeithan. Umpires—Van Grafian and Nallin. Time—2h.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	x	—6	11	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	—4	8	1

Batteries—Stewart and Ferrell; Crowder, Burke and Berg. Losing pitcher—Crowder. Umpires—McGowan and Dinneen. Time—1h. 49m.

AT CHICAGO

—Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	2	8	0
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	9	2

Batteries—Durham and Connolly; Lyons and Grube. Umpires—Owens and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 37m.

WILLIAMS NET STAR FEATURES

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 29 (AP)—Albert Horton 2d, New England intercollegiate tennis champion, triumphed over a large field yesterday to win the

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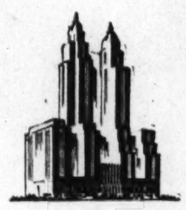

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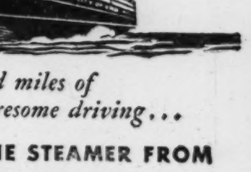

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MEDFORD, ORE.

STOCK MARKET CONTINUES ITS UPWARD TREND

Easily Absorbs Profit-Taking—Railroad Issues Generally Firm

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP) — Bulls kept the whip hand in the stock market today, in the face of further flurries of profit-taking.

The market followed yesterday's pattern, by sagging a little in the first hour, sweeping upward in the middle of the day in active trading, and easing off a little from the best in the early afternoon. The market has now forged ahead for eight out of the last nine sessions.

Rails led today's upswing, with advances of 2 points or more in such issues as Santa Fe, Union Pacific, New York Central, Pennsylvania, New Haven, Southern Pacific and others. These gains were not fully maintained, however. American Telephone, American Water Works, U. S. Steel preferred, Johns-Manville, Allied Chemical, Consolidated Gas and others also advanced about 2.

Continued Upswing Surprise

Among issues up a point or so were American Smelting, International Harvester, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, American Can and others. The Bethlehem stocks reacted on overnight announcement of the preferred dividend omission, then recovered. The preferred got down more than 3, but then made up most of its loss.

The late tone was firm. The turnover was closed to 2,000,000 shares.

The further brisk upswing took a large section of Wall Street by surprise, as many brokers had felt that the advance was going too fast, and that a temporary reaction was in order. Traders had been inclined to put out short lines yesterday, and some added to the momentum of the upturn today by hastily withdrawing them. Buying from abroad, particularly London, was again reported.

Strength of the rails was accompanied by revival of rumors that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation might make the carriers a substantial loan to renovate their equipment. A tangible development was announcement of a meeting of rail executives Aug. 11 to work out plans for further economies.

Commodity Price Rise Factor

Continued scattered evidences of improvement in commodity prices helped the movement in shares. A large producer announced an advance in cement prices in the East for the first time since 1929, following recent advances in the middle West. Foreign copper prices were firmer. Alcohol stocks were bid up in response to reports of improved earnings.

Another encouraging oil statement appeared in Continental's report. That company earned 34 cents a share in the second quarter, against the large deficit of more than $4,000,000 in the same period of last year.

Bethlehem's preferred dividend omission was expected, and the ability of the concern to show a scant profit from operations, before charges, was somewhat better than expected. The weekly mercantile reviews were again fairly cheerful, reporting that retail trade was being well maintained for this season of the year.

Bonds Are Irregular

Bond market enthusiasm cooled a trifle today. Sales volume dropped appreciably under that of yesterday and prices were moderately irregular.

At the same time the oils, a number of railroads and various specialties continued in demand at substantial gains.

The United States Government list displayed an uneven trend, a few issues advancing fractionally at one time, while Treasury 3s and 3¼s dropped from around 8-32 to more than a point.

Firmness was shown in the corporation field by some loans of American Telephone, Western Union, American Foreign Power, American Smelting, Chesapeake & Ohio, Goodyear, Great Northern, Shell Union Oil, Sinclair Oil, Shell Union Pipeline, Hudson Coal, International Telephone, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific and Warner Bros.

The foreign department was generally easy.

ROCHESTER LINES TO BE LOCALLY OWNED

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 29 — Reorganization of the Rochester lines of the New York State Railways, indirectly identified with the Associated Gas & Electric Company, into a locally owned and managed corporation and dismissal of receiver of trolley and bus systems of Rochester, Syracuse and Utica will take place within three weeks, local sponsors state.

A committee of New York bankers perfecting the plan of reorganization expects to have approval of all underlying mortgage interests by Aug. 1. Submission to the federal court for approval will follow immediately.

The long deferred reappraisal of the Rochester lines will be met in a new financial set-up. Present appraisal value of $21,000,000 is likely to be written down to less than $8,000,000.

There is no possibility of a lower fare, say attorneys, as the railways are not meeting charges.

LOWER GRAIN PRICES IN CHICAGO MARKET

CHICAGO, July 29 (AP)—Reactionary trends developed in grain prices today, with late dealings showing weakness.

Caution as to taking the purchase side of the wheat market was displayed because of 7 cents abrupt advance from last week's low. Favorable weather for harvesting and threshing in the American northwest was a bear factor.

Wheat closed unsettled, ¼c to 1c under yesterday's finish, corn ⅜c to ⅝c off, oats at ¼c decline to ¼c advance, and provisions 7c to 15c down.

TAMPA ELECTRIC INCOME

NEW YORK, July 29—Tampa Electric Company reports for the 12 months ended June 30 net income of $1,392,426 after taxes, charges and depreciation, compared with $1,622,351 in the like period last year.

FRIDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 29	Last July 28
3	⅝	..	Abitibi Pow & P	400	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
8¾	1	..	Adams Express	1200	1	⅞	1	1
30⅜	12	2	Adams Millis	400	15½	15	15	15¾
3½	1½	..	Advance Rumely	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	400	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	7
62½	40⅞	4½	Air Reduction	14100	41¾	38¼	40½	39¼
16⅜	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1300	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	11
2⅛	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	1100	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
7⅜	¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	500	1⅞	1⅛	1¾	..
6½	¾	..	Allegh pf ww XL	400	1⅜	1½	1½	..
87½	42½	6‡	Allied Chem	22100	58⅛	54⅝	58	55⅛
13⅜	4	..	Allis Chalmers	1400	7⅛	6¾	6¾	6½
10	5	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	7½	7	7½	..
11	5½	..	Amal Leather pf	100	6½	6	6½	..
17¾	12	2	Amerada	700	18	17¾	18	18⅛
7½	3⅛	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	6	6	6	6
18½	5¾	..	Am Bank Note	900	9½	8¾	9½	9
47	27	3	Am Bank Note pf	40	33½	32⅛	33½	32
15½	6¾	.60	Am Brake S&F	1100	12⅜	9⅞	12⅜	9⅝
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	20	66	63	66	65
73⅞	29⅝	5‡	Am Can	35100	39⅝	38	39¼	38½
129	93½	7	Am Can pf	400	107¾	106	107	107
8¾	3⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	1100	8¼	6½	8	6⅞
39⅞	16	7	Am Car & F pf	20	31	26½	31	24
26	7	..	Am Chain pf	300	9¾	9¼	9¾	10
28⅜	18	3†	Am Chicle	100	29	28	29	30
15½	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	1600	16⅛	14⅜	15⅝	14½
5	1	..	Am Encaustic T	400	2	1⅞	2	1⅝
10½	2¾	..	Am European	100	5	5	5	5
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	2200	4¾	4	4⅜	4⅛
38½	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	100	14	14	14	15
17¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1400	3⅜	3	3⅛	3⅛
6	1	1	Am Hawaiian	100	3½	3⅛	3⅜	..
2½	1	..	Am Hide & L	200	2¼	2	2¼	2
6	3	1	Am Hawaiian	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
2½	1	..	Am Hide & L	200	2¼	2	2¼	2
21⅜	4	2	Am Ice	400	9⅞	9½	9⅞	9½
8½	2½	..	Am International	4000	5⅛	4⅜	5	5
9¼	3⅜	..	Am Locomotive	700	8⅞	7½	8⅞	7½
44⅜	14⅞	7	Am Loco pf	400	33⅛	30	32	28⅞
3¾	1	..	Am Mach & Met	100	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝
6⅜	1½	..	Am Metal	400	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
16⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	6400	7½	6¼	7½	6½
50	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	1100	23¾	24½	23¾	25
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	1400	22⅝	21½	22⅜	22¼
8½	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	5100	5½	5	5½	5¼
13	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	4100	7½	6⅜	7	6½
13⅜	5⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	4700	13	10	12¼	10½
55	15	..	Am Smelt&R 2pf	1100	29½	23	27	21½
85	22	..	Am Smelt&R pf	1400	39⅛	35	39⅞	35
83⅜	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	700	6⅞	5½	6⅞	5¾
80	34	7	Am Steel F pf	10	52	52	52	..
39¼	12	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	23½	22	22½	22½
137⅜	70	9	Am Tel & Tel	42000	89¼	85⅛	89¼	87
25	5	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	7½	7½	7½	6¾
70	11½	..	Am Type F pf	40	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	3500	18¼	15½	17¾	15⅜
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	400	14¾	13½	14¾	14
15⅜	1⅜	..	Am Woolen	10	3	2⅞	3	3⅛
30⅞	15½	.5	Am Woolen pf	1100	22½	22	22½	22¼
3⅜	1¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	2½	2½	2½	2
12⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	11000	6⅜	5⅛	6¼	6¼
172	51¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	400	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8½
74	40	6½	Anchor Cap pf	20	45	45	45	45
4¾	1⅜	..	Andes Copper	100	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2½
12	7	1	Archer Daniels	500	11	11	11	..
45	24	7	Armour Del pf	400	46½	46¼	46¼	46
2	⅝	..	Armour Ill A	400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
1⅛	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
45	24	7	Armour Del pf	400	46½	46¼	46¼	46
2	⅝	..	Armour Ill A	400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
1⅛	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
4⅝	3½	..	Armour Ill C	700	9⅞	9½	9⅞	9½
50	43	..	Arlington Corn pf	10	43	43	43	..
2⅝	⅝	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
8¼	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	5¼	4	5¼	3¾
35	15⅛	7	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	15⅛
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	11500	35¼	30⅞	35⅛	32
86	35	5	Atchison pf	400	58	54½	58	54½
41⅛	9⅜	..	Atl Coast Line	100	18	18	18	18
12⅞	1⅜	1	Atl Refining	7200	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	15½
25½	2¾	1	Atlas Powder	100	12½	10	12⅜	10¼
79½	47	6	Atlas Powder pf	30	65	60½	65	61½
151¾	28¾	4§	Auburn Auto	15200	67¼	56¼	66½	58⅛
16	11¾	1	Austin Nichols A	20	12	12	12	..
1	¼	..	Auto Sales	100	¼	¼	¼	..
3½	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	1100	3	2¾	2⅞	2¾

—B—

8½	2	..	Baldwin Loco	3600	7¾	6	7½	6⅛
24½	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	70	25	17⅛	25	17
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	4200	9½	8¼	9⅛	8½
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1400	14⅝	11⅞	14⅜	12
99	64	6½	Bamberger pf	30	72	72	72	72
59½	56	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	69⅛	69⅛	69⅝	..
57⅜	33⅜	..	Barnsdall A	1300	5⅝	5⅜	5½	5⅝
43½	10	2	Beatrice Cream	1100	19⅝	19½	19½	19½
44¾	24¼	2	Beech-Nut Pack	200	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38
4¾	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
41¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	1500	7	6⅜	6⅝	6⅞
24⅜	6	..	Best & Co	1100	9½	9	9	9⅛
29⅜	11¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	2600	13⅜	12⅛	13	13¼
24	10¼	7	Beth Steel pf	400	27⅞	24½	27⅞	27⅞
7¼	5	..	Bohn Alum & B	100	9	9	9	9
43½	20	2	Borden	2500	27⅜	26¼	27	26⅜
12⅝	⅜	..	Borg Warner	1400	6	5½	6	5⅝
14½	4	..	Boston & Maine	400	8½	7	8	8
11¼	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	900	4¾	4⅛	4⅜	4¼
4	1½	..	Brockway pf	120	10	10	10	..
50½	10¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	4100	23	22	22⅛	22⅜
78⅜	31⅞	6	Brooklyn M T pf	1100	55½	54	54	54½
89½	41⅜	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	68	62¾	68	67½
36	25	3	Brown Shoe	100	26	24½	26	..
3	1⅛	..	Brunswick Blake	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
5	2⅛	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
23¾	2	..	Budd Mfg	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	3¼
1¾	⅝	..	Budd Wheel	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½
7⅜	2⅛	..	Bullard	400	4	3⅞	4	..
13	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	1100	9½	7¾	9⅛	7⅞
21¾	3½	..	Bush Terminal	400	5¼	4½	5¼	4¾
65	8⅜	..	Bush Term deb	10	12½	12½	12½	12½
85	11¼	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	25	23	23	..
1¼	⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	1
4⅜	1¾	..	Butterick	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3¼
19	7	..	Byers	1200	13¼	11¼	12½	11¼

—C—

11⅞	4¼	..	Calif Packing	100	8	7¾	7¾	8
4	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
13½	6	1.20	Canada Dry	400	10⅞	10½	10⅞	..
20⅜	6½	1¼	Canadian Pacific	2600	13¼	12⅝	12¾	12⅜
10⅜	2¼	..	Capital Admin	100	4½	4⅛	4½	4⅜
43⅞	16¾	..	Case Thresh	19100	31¾	29⅜	31	30⅛
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	400	7¾	7⅜	7¾	7½
5	1	..	Celanese Corp	400	3	2½	3	..
16⅜	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	400	16¼	16	16	16
78	25	..	Central RR of NJ	100	47	47	47	47
6¾	2⅜	..	Century Ribbon	400	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5½
15	3⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	2400	8½	6⅞	7¾	7⅛
13⅞	1	..	Certain-Teed	400	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
15½	8	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	..
7	¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	1200	4¼	4	4¼	4
20⅜	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	2700	8⅞	7½	8¾	7¾
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	11600	16⅜	13¾	15¾	13⅝
4⅞	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	400	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜
15½	1½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1200	7	5⅞	7	6⅜
3¼	¾	..	Chi Ind & St P	400	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
15¼	1⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1200	2½	2	2½	2¼
12⅜	2	..	Chi & N'western	1700	5⅜	4¼	5¼	4¾
51	5	..	Chi & N'west pf	400	12	9⅜	12	..
6¾	1	..	Chi PneuTool	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	1⅞
11⅞	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1200	5	4¼	5	4⅜
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	700	4⅞	4¼	4½	3⅝
74½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
27½	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	700	8	7½	8	7½
14	6½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	20	8	8	8	8½
10	6	..	Chile Copper	10	8½	8½	8½	..
15⅜	5	..	Chrysler	4300	9¾	9	9	9
28½	11⅛	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	100	14½	14½	14½	14½
60	50	6‡	City Ice & Fdr pf	10	51½	51½	51½	..
56¼	51⅜	5	Cleve CC&StL pf	10	51½	51⅜	51½	..
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	400	13⅜	13⅜	13¾	13½
93	65	6	Colg-Palm P pf	400	80	79	79	..
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	400	5¾	5⅛	5⅛	5½
12⅜	2⅜	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	300	6½	6½	6½	6½
17¼	4½	..	Colo & Southern	100	9	9	9	..
16⅛	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	17200	10⅞	9	10⅜	9⅜
14⅛	13½	2	Columbian Carb	8600	24⅜	22	23¼	22⅜
8	4¼	..	Columbia Pict vtc	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
11	3⅞	.50	Comm Credit	900	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	5¼
68⅜	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	57½	57½	57½	56¼
27⅜	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	500	17¼	17	17¼	17⅜
77	55¼	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	67	67	67	67½
10¼	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	3400	7½	7	7⅛	7½
4⅜	1⅝	.30	Comwlth & So	14100	2⅝	2⅛	2½	2⅜
63½	27⅜	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	800	42⅜	41¼	42	41⅞
11	6½	1	Congoleum Nain	200	8¾	8¼	8¼	9
5⅜	1	..	Consol Film Ind	100	2	2	2	2
11¾	2¾	..	Consol Film I pf	400	6	6	6	5
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	26100	47½	44⅜	47¼	45¼
95	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	400	87	88½	88½	87
10⅞	5	1	Consol Laurdries	800	6½	6	6½	6⅛
8⅛	4	..	Consol Oil	7900	7½	7⅜	7½	7¾
11½	2⅞	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	400	3½	3	3½	3
5⅜	¼	..	Consol Textile	200	¾	¾	¾	⅛
2½	⅜	..	Container A	100	¾	¾	¾	..
7	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	300	4¾	4½	4⅝	4¾
2	½	..	Cont Baking B	500	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
47¼	25⅞	..	Cont Baking pf	100	34	34	34	34⅜
41	17⅝	2	Cont Can	1900	25½	24	25½	24¾
4¾	3	..	Cont Dia Fibre	300	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	2500	14	12⅜	14	13¼
7	3⅝	..	Cont Oil	25100	6¾	5⅝	6½	6⅛
¾	⅛	..	Cont Shares	1500	⅜	⅛	⅜	¼
47⅜	24¾	3	Corn Products	9600	46⅜	34¾	35¾	35
129½	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	60	125	124	124	119¾
4¾	1⅜	..	Coty	1400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
23	13½	2‡	Cream of Wheat	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	..
19½	10¼	..	Crex Carpet	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17
15⅞	7⅜	1.20	Crown Cork & S	300	8¾	8½	8½	8½
23¼	6	..	Crucible Steel	200	12	12	12	..
49⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	20	25	24⅞	25	22½
17	4	6	Cuba Ry pf	70	8	8	8	..
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	28½	28	28	28
39	7	..	Curtis Publishing	500	13⅜	12½	12½	12
86	47	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	57½	57½	57½	..
2⅜	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	2100	1¼	1	1⅛	1
3⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1400	2	2	2	1⅞
10	3½	..	Cutler Hammer	200	6	5¼	6	..

—D—

5¼	1	..	Davison Chem	400	9	3⅜	4	3⅛
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	400	8¾	8½	8¾	8½
89½	32	9	Del & Hudson	900	54½	50¼	54	50½
28⅜	8½	..	Del Lack & W	2600	16¼	15	15⅞	14⅜
122	54	8	Detroit Edison	100	76	76	76	76½
12¼	7	..	Devoe & Rey A	200	8	7	8	7¼
15⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	200	16	15¾	16	16
24½	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	200	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
11⅜	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	400	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10⅜
15⅞	5	1	Douglas A	700	7¼	7	7¼	7¼
23	5	3	Dresser A	100	8	8	8	..
59¾	22	3	du Pont de Nem	27800	29½	27⅝	28½	28⅜
105	80¾	6	du Pont deb	300	88½	88	88½	88
10½	5½	1	Duplan Silk	100	9	9	9	..

—E—

5¼	1	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	1½	1½	1½	..
88⅞	35¼	5	Eastman Kodak	10700	45⅝	42¾	44½	43¾
8	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	200	4	4	4	..
22¾	8¼	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	4600	13⅜	12½	12⅞	13
2½	½	..	Elec Boat n	1600	1	1	1	1⅛
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	6900	2½	1⅞	2	2
15⅜	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	4800	5⅞	5⅛	5⅜	5¼
64	10¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	400	20	18	19½	19
55½	8⅞	6	El Pwr&Lt 6% pf	300	17¾	15⅞	17¾	..
33¼	12⅜	3	Elec Sto Battery	400	24	22¾	23	23
⅜	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	30	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
36⅛	16	3	Endicott Johnson	400	25	24	25	24
25	4	1	Engineers Pub S	300	9	8½	9	9¾
57	18	5½	Engineers PS ww	100	30	30	30	28¼
19	12	1½	Equitable Off Bldg	100	13	13	13	13½
11	2	..	Erie RR	3200	5½	4⅜	5	4⅛
13½	2¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	1600	5⅝	5	5¼	5
9½	2	..	Erie RR 2pf	500	4¼	4	4	..

—F—

5¾	2¾	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	3	3	3	3¼
47¾	15	7	Fairbanks M pf	200	15¼	15	15	18
14	6½	.60	Fed Dep Stores	100	10	10	10	9½
22	9⅛	1½‡	Fed Lt & Trac	100	10	10	10	..
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	700	4⅞	4½	4⅝	4⅜
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	4200	14	12½	13¾	12¾
54½	45	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝	50⅜
53	35	2½	First Nat Stores	1800	43½	43	43¼	42¼
⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	100	¼	¼	¼	¼
⅞	¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	10	½	⅜	⅜	⅜
10½	3½	..	Food Mach	100	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	5¾
13	8½	1	Foster-Wheeler	1400	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
21½	1	..	Fourth Nat Inv	900	16	15¼	15⅞	15½
4½	1	..	Foundation	700	3⅛	2⅝	3	..
3¾	1	..	Fox Film A	1100	2¼	2	2	2¼
19½	10	2	Freeport Texas	3200	17¾	17	17	17⅞

—G—

17⅛	5¾	..	Gamewell	20	9½	9½	9½	9⅞
3⅝	⅛	..	Gen Am Inv	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
61	7¼	6	Gen Am Inv pf ww	100	44½	44½	44½	..
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	3700	14½	13⅞	14⅜	14
15⅛	4¾	1	Gen Asphalt	700	9¾	9	9¼	9½
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	200	14	13⅞	13⅞	14⅜
3⅜	1½	..	Gen Bronze	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
2¾	¼	..	Gen Cable	100	1½	1½	1½	1
5½	1½	..	Gen Cable A	300	3¾	3	3⅜	2⅜
16½	3⅜	..	Gen Cable pf	110	7½	6¾	7½	6⅞
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	31400	14⅜	13½	13⅝	14
11⅛	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	6900	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	11
40½	19⅝	2	Gen Foods	6400	25½	24½	25	25
3⅝	⅞	..	Gen Gas & E A	1700	¾	¾	¾	¾
37	28	3	Gen Mills	1400	36⅜	36¼	36½	36⅜
88	76	6	Gen Mills pf	200	85	85	85	84¾
24⅝	7⅜	1	Gen Motors	17100	10⅜	10	10⅜	10⅛
87½	56¼	5

SHARP DECLINE IN BETHLEHEM STEEL'S INCOME

Six Months' Earnings Off $8,375,035—Preferred Dividend Omitted

NEW YORK, July 29—Bethlehem Steel Corp. reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1932, a deficit of $4,671,260 after interest, depreciation, depletion, etc., compared with a net loss of $3,685,759 in the preceding quarter and net income of $1,452,743, equal to $1.45 a share on 1,000,000 shares of 7 per cent preferred stock, in the June quarter of 1931.

For the six months ended June 30, 1932, net loss was $8,357,035 after charges and taxes, compared with a net income of $3,394,685, equal to $3.39 a share on the preferred, in the first half of 1931.

The corporation omitted the quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred stock due at this time.

Orders on hand on June 30 totaled $28,724,004, compared with $35,372,318 on March 31, 1932, and $57,334,794 on June 30 last year.

Operations averaged 18 per cent during the June quarter, compared with 23.4 per cent in the previous three months and 41½ per cent in the second quarter of 1931.

Current operations are at approximately 13 per cent.

Mr. E. R. Grace, president, said that there is nothing to indicate an improvement in volume of business as yet, adding: "Of course, we will feel the effects of the projects planned through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in due course, but nothing has come up yet for inquiry."

He added: "We are very glad to see this change in sentiment, but it has not yet begun to be reflected in our volume of business. However, we are very hopeful because of the change."

Discussing the plan of the steel industry to bring its mills up to date, Mr. Grace said that for a long time Bethlehem has been getting rid of properties which did not fit into the organization. The company all the time is displacing obsolete properties, but no important plans in this connection are now under way, he added.

"I think there has been better stabilization in prices in the steel industry than there has been in some months past," Mr. Grace said. "This situation is growing better all the time."

He said there had been no discussion of any further wage cut. He also stated that the company's records showed there had been some buying in Bethlehem Steel common and preferred from abroad recently.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans Stock Exch ..	2%	2%	1½-2%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	2½%	2½%	2%
Com paper....	2¼	2¼	1¾
Bar silver	26¾c	26¾c	27¾c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days.	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1¼@1½
4 to 6 months	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1¼@1½

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
60 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
90 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
4 months ...	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	1⅛@1
5 months ...	1⅛@1⅛	1⅛@1⅛	1⅛@1⅛
6 months ...	1⅛@1⅛	1⅛@1⅛	1⅜@1⅛

London Quotations

Call money ..		1½%	1% 3½%
Short bills ..	⅝@ ¾	⅝@ ¾	4⅛
3 mos bills ..	¾@ ⅞	¾@ ⅞	4⅛@4⅜
Bar gold	117s 8d	116 7d	84s 11½d
Bar silver	17 7/16d	17½d	13 7/16d

Boston Quotations

Call money ..	2½%	2½%	2½%
Com paper ...	2½@3½	2½@3½	2½@3
Collat loans...	5	5	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	5
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	3½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4½
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco ..	3½	Prague	5
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	11	Sofia	2½
Berlin	5	Stockholm	4
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bombay	4	Vienna	8
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling Demand	$3.49⅜	$3.51½	$4.8665
Cables	3.49½	3.51⅝	4.8665
France—franc	.0391	.0391¼	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1385	.1385	.139
Italy—lira	.0508½	.0508¼	.0926
Germany—mark	.2372	.2372	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296⅛	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1885	.1895	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0153	.0153	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0650	.0650	.129
Holland—florin	.4015	.4002	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.1762	.1762	.268
Poland—zloty	.1130	.1130	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0650	.0650	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0804	.0803	.193
Sweden—krona	.1797	.1805	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1942	.1944	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0179	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2312½	.2312½	*
Shanghai—tael	.2987½	.2987½	*
India—rupee	.2635	.2662½	.3650
Japan—yen	.2762½	.2762½	.4984
Java—florin	.4005	.4005	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.4087½	.4100	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0763	.0750	.1196
Chile—peso	.0610	.0610	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.2100	.2100	.4000
Uruguay—peso	.4725	.4725	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8687½	.8712½	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4926	.4924	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

FOREIGN COPPER PRICES FIRMER

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—A slight firming of copper prices abroad was reported today, domestic producers now asking from 4.60 to 4.70 cents a pound for foreign shipments. A considerable tonnage was sold abroad Thursday afternoon at 4.50 cents. As a result of this selling, and the rise in the stock market, prices tended to harden. At the same time custom smelters were holding domestic deliveries for the first quarter of 1933 at 5¼ cents a pound compared with 4⅜ asked by producers.

UNITED STATES & BRITISH INTER.

Report of United States & British International, Ltd. (controlled by American Founders Corporation) for the six months ended May 31 shows profit of $31,390 after expenses and taxes, compared with $144,918 in the six months ended May 31, 1931. Net losses sustained of $5,432,720 were charged against reserves, compared with losses of $1,121,283 the corresponding six months of the previous fiscal year.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alaska Gold Mines 6s A '25	16	16
Albany PWP 6s '48	26½	26½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	16⅛	15⅜
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	11⅜	11
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	9⅛	8¾
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	70	69½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	32⅞	31⅝
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	70	69¾
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	50½	50⅛
Amer Smelting 5s '47	82½	81⅜
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103	103
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	100½	100⅛
Amer T&T col 5s '46	101⅛	100¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	95⅞	95⅜
Amer T&T 5s '65	95⅝	95¼
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103¾	103¼
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '74	65	64
Armour & Co 4½s '39	70⅛	70
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	65⅜	65⅛
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta reg	75	75
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	80⅛	80
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	87⅜	86¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	85	84
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	45¼	44¾
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	31½	31⅛
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	97½	97
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	74	74
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	50½	50
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	27¾	26½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	35½	34¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	82	81½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	35	34⅜
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	40½	39¾
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	102¾	102½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	101½	101
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	80½	80½
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	60	60
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	102¼	102⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	83⅞	83¾
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	94½	94¾
Bush Term con 5s '55	34⅝	34½
By Products Coke 5½s '45	40	40
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	84	84
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	82⅜	82⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	81½	81½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	82	82
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	87¾	87¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	87¾	87½
Can North 4½s '35	95	95
Can North deb 7s '40	99¾	99½
Can Pacific deb 4s	67	66½
Can Pacific 5s '44	79	79
Can Pacific 5s '54	77⅝	77⅜
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	99¾	99¾
Cen Ill El & G as 1st 5s '51	66¼	65½
Cen New England 4s '61	55	55
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	74½	74
Cen Pacific 5s '60	53⅛	52¾
Certainteed 5½s '48	26¼	26¼
Ches Corp 5s '47	46	42¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	86½	86½
Ches & O con 5s '39	103	102⅝
Chicago B&Q 4s II div '49	88	85
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	81	80½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	40	39
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	60	60
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	5½	5⅛
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	23	20½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	20	19¼
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	16	14
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	62	61
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	22⅞	22⅜
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2039	19⅜	19⅜
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	66½	66½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	31	30
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 'A'	28⅝	28
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	15½	15
Chicago Ter Ha & SE 5s '60	37¾	37
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	24½	24
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	98⅜	98⅜
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	110	110
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	59½	59¼
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	65	62
Childs Co 5s '43	21	20⅜
Chile Copper 5s '47	40	40
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	91½	91½
Cleve CC&StL 4½s E '77	39½	39½
Colonial Oil 6s '38	44	44
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	51	51
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	73	72½
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	94	94
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	91	91
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106	106
Con Gas 4½s '51	90	89¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	101¾	101¼
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	70⅞	70
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	19¼	19
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	102	102
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	82½	82½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	43	43
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	12	10½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	17	15¾
Detroit Ed 5s '55	97	96¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	75	75
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	55	55
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 A	96¾	96¾
Edison Ill Co of Bklyn 4s '39	97½	97½
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	68	68
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	28	28
Erie RR ref 5s '67	21	19½
Erie RR gen lien	43¼	43
Erie RR gen 5s '75	21	19¾
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	33½	33½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	101⅞
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	78	78
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	50	50
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	23⅜	23⅜
Goodrich 6s '45	39	38½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	71½	71
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	100	99¾
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	50	50
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	50⅞	50⅞
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	56⅞	58½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	66	65
Havana Elec 5s '52	15½	15½
Houston Oil 5½s '40	54½	54½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	31	30
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	44	43
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	74	73½
Humble Oil 5s '37	101¼	101¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101⅝	101⅝
Ill Central 4s '53 reg	30	30
Ill Central 4¾s '66	27½	25½
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	26¾	26¾
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	29	27
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	96	95⅝
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	71	70½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	34½	33¼
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	36½	36½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	5¼	5
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	5	5
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	46¾	46¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	46¾	46¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	26	25
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	65½	65
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	60	57½
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	17¾	17¾
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	18	17¾
Int & G Nor 6s '52	24	24
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	33⅞	33½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	44½	43
Int Paper 6s '55	16⅜	16
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	28½	28½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	34	32½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	32½	31¼
Inv Equity Corp 5s B xw	75	75
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	48½	48½
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	49	49
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	92⅞	92¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	46½	46½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	85⅜	85⅜
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	40	40
Lack Steel con 5s '50	75	75
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	81	80½
Lake Erie & W 2d 5s '41	45	45
L'Autaro 6s '54	6½	6½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	36½	35⅞
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '34	100⅛	100⅛
Long Island deb 5s '37	79	77
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	29	29
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	96½	96½
L&N uni 4s '40	80⅛	80⅛
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	54	54
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	30¾	30¾
Marion Steam 6s	27	27
Metro Edison 4½s '68	96½	96½
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	84	84
Metro Water 5½s '50	61⅛	61⅛
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	84⅞	84⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	78	78
Min StP & SSM 4s 38	44	44
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	21	21
Mo K & T pl 4 B '62	47½	47½
Mo K & T 4½s '78	49	49
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	57	57
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	14	13½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	25¼	25
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	25	24
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	24	24
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	25	25
Mo Pac 5s I '81	25	24½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	12⅛	11
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	3⅜	3⅜
Murray Body 6½s '34	69	68½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	87¼	86½
Nat Steel 5s	73	72
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	96½	96½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	102½	102½
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	79	78
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	60	60
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	72⅜	72
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	64½	64
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	68	68
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	39¼	37½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	42	40⅝
NYCHR cv 6s '35	64	60
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	23⅞	23
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	25	24
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	41⅞	40¼
NY Dock Co 5s '38	40¼	38¼
NY Edison 5s C '51	102⅛	102
NY Edison 5s '44 B	103⅞	103⅜
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	110¼	110
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	94¼	94¼
NY GELH&P 5s '48	105½	105½
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	38½	38½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	61	59
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	73⅝	73⅝
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	75¼	75
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	48	48
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	25	25
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101⅞	101½
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	43½	43½
Niag Share 5½s '50	47¾	46¾
Norf & W con 4s '96	88⅝	88⅝
Norf & W div 4s '44	92½	92½
North Am Co 5s '61	73¾	73
Nor Am Ed 5s C '60	74	72
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	76¾	76½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	96	96
Nor Pacific 3s 2047 reg	56	56
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	60¼	59⅜
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	81¼	81
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	68	67½
Nor Pacific 6s D 2047	58	58
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	73	73
Otis Steel 6s '41	24	23⅞
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101	100¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	32	32
Paramount Public 5½s '50	22	20
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	45	42
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	27¼	25
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	84⅞	84¾
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	89	88½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	87⅛	86½
Penn Railroad 4½s gen '63	74⅛	74⅛
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	73¾	73¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	69	69
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	80½	80
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	96	96
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	91⅛	91⅛
Pere Marquette 5s '56	44½	44
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	41½	41½
Phil Balt & Wash 4s '43	90	90
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	67	66
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	80½	79½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	40	40
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53	53½	53
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	49	47¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	23	23
Pub Svc E&G 4s	91½	91
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	97	96¾
Pub Svc E&G½ 4s 1970	96½	96½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	68⅛	68⅛
Purity Baking 5s '48	61¾	61½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	71½	71
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	48	47¾
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	25	24½
St Joseph Lead 5½s	78	77
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	10	9⅞
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	8½	8½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	10⅜	10¼
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	28	28
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	31½	31½
StP Union Depot 5s '72	89½	89½
Seabd AL 4s '59 st ct	7	6
Seabd AL con 6s '45	3½	3⅛
Seabd A L 5s ct	3½	3½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	3	2½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	29	28
Shell Pipe 5s '52	82¼	82
Shell Union 6s '47	81	79
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	81	79
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	88	88
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	92	92
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101½	101⅜
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	81	81
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	02	101⅞
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	71	71
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	69½	69½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	43½	43
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	43	41½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	42	40½
Southern Paci SF Ter 4s '50	75	75
Southern Pac Ore A 4½s '77	59	58⅞
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	20	19
Southern Ry con 5s '94	67½	67½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	102	101½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102½	102⅜
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	91½	91¼
Tenn Elec Pow 6s '47	94	94
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	73	73
Texas Corp 5s '44	87¼	86¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	26	25½
Union Elev of Chicago 5s	21	21
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100⅛	100⅛
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101¼	101¼
Union El L & P 5½s '54	100	100
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	94	94
Union Pacific 4s '68	73½	73½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	78¾	78¾
Union Pacific 5s	72	72
United Biscuit 6s '42	96½	96½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	39	37¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	72	72
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	23	22⅞
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	25	24¾
Vanadium 5s '41	44	41
Virginia Ry 5s '62	83	82
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	99	99
Wabash RR 4½s '78	7½	7¼
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	61	61
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	22	20
Warren Bros 6s '41	40½	40½
West Pa Pow 5s A '40	102	102
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	101½	101½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	100½	100½
Western Electric 5s '44	93½	93
Western Maryland 5½s '77	50	50
Western Pacific 5s A '46	34⅞	34⅞
Western Union R E 4½s '50	61	60
Western Union 5s '51	56	53½
Western Union 6½s '36	65	64⅛
Western Union 5s '60	56⅛	54½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	45⅝	45⅝
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102⅝	102⅝
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	32¾	32½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	60¾	60¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jul29	Last Jul28
3½s '47	106.6	101.5	101.5	101.5
1st 4¼s '47	101.26	101.25	101.25	101.25
4th 4¼s '38	103.	102.20	103.	103.20
4th 4¼s reg	102.28	102.26	102.30	
US 3s '55	96.24	96.20	96.24	96.28
US 3½s '49	97.24	97.20	97.24	97.24
US 3¾s '43 Mar	100.2	99.31	100.	99.31
US 3¾s '43 June	100.2		100.2	100.
US 3¾s '47	100.4	100.2	100.2	100.1
US 3¾s '56	101.30	101.20	101.20	102.2
US 4s '54	103.26	103.16	103.16	103.22
US 4¼s '52	106.27	106.18	106.27	106.21

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P. 5s '53	19	17½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	8½	8½
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	8½	8½
Antioquia III 7s '57	8½	8½
Argentine Gov 5s '45	44	44
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	35½	34½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	37	37
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	37¾	36¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	37½	36¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	37½	37
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	38	37
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	37⅝	37⅝
Australia 4½s '56	65¼	64⅜
Australia 5s '55	71¼	71¼
Australia 5s '57	71¾	71½
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	41¼	40½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	90¾	88
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	28	28
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	37¼	36½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96¾	96
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100⅝	100
Belgium (King) 7s '55	105	105
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105	104⅜
Berlin (City) 6s '58	27	27
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	31⅜	31⅛
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	45½	44
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	42	41⅛
Berlin Elec 6s '55	39	32
Bogota (City) 8s '45	15½	15½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	4¼	4
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	5	4⅞
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103⅝	103⅜
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	19¾	19¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	19¾	19¾
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	52½	51¼
Bremen 7s '35	44½	44½
Brisbane 5s '58	58¾	58
Budapest (City) 6s '62	25½	25
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	24⅞	23
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	24	24
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	35	34
Bulgaria 7½s '68	25½	25½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	16½	15¾
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	97	97
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	82¼	81¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	96⅝	96½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	12¼	12¼
Chile (Bank) 6¼s '61	14¼	14¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	25	25
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	26½	26½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	68¼	68¼
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	12¼	13
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	24	24
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	29½	29½
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	91½	91½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	39½	39½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	13½	12
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	68	68
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	80	79⅝
Denmark (King) 6s '42	86	86
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	85	84¾
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	41	41
Duke Price Power 6s '66	57½	57
Dutch El 5½s Mar '53	89¾	89¾
Dutch El 6s '47	94½	94½
Finland 5½s '58	48½	48½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	59¾	59¾
Frankfort 6½s '53	29	29
French (Rep) 7½s '41	117¼	117
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	46	46
German 7s '49	65¾	65¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	43½	43½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	42¼	41¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	42	41½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	47¾	46½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	26¾	26¾
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	42½	42½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	37	37
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	44¾	43
Greek 6s '69	20	20
Hansa 6s '39 ww	26¼	26¼
Hungary (King)s 7½s A '44	38	37½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	30	30
Iseder Steel 6s '48	29⅞	29½
Irish Free State 5s '60	76¾	76⅜
Italy (King) 7s '51	91½	91¼
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	52	51

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CARNEGIE HALL, New York City, 152 West 57th St.—Large or small space available in this world-famous building; low rental; central. Circle 7-1350. MR. KIBBE, Manager.

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APPLE HILL INN, Bantam Lake, Lakeside, Conn., will be of interest to readers of The Christian Science Monitor who desire a quiet, harmonious vacation place; weekly rates $25 to $38. MR. and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, Managers.

FARLEY, MASS., Ethel Farley's Inn, 80 miles west from Boston on Mohawk Trail route—Reasonable rates; home cooking; beautiful location.

HOMESTEAD INN and Cottages, MADISON, Conn.—Country, private beach, tennis courts; dine outside; owner management. ISABELLA FORD. Tel. Mad. 585.

IN PRIVATE home, week-month; comfortable rooms, bath, garage; references exchanged. Box 272, Roslyn Heights, N. Y. Phone 146.

KINGSTON-ON-PATUXENT—Ideal spot weekends or longer; modern conveniences, clean beds, chicken, meat, sea food if desired; advertisement appears in Monitor only; $2 per day. MRS. JOHN CROSS, California, Md.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—The Phoenix, American Plan, running water in rooms, bathing privilege, home cooking, fresh vegetables; moderate rates. MRS. C. M. ZIMMERMANN, 822 Park Place.

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OLD MYSTIC, CONN.—Quiet, attractive country place; near ocean and lake; tennis; excellent table; booklet.

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Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study; out-of-door dining porch; sleeping porches; bathing, tennis.
Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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EXTRA money easily earned selling finest quality 21-card $1 Christmas assortment; large commissions; sample box on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-2, Fitchburg, Mass.

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Buy at lower prices pure silk full fashioned guaranteed hose; A-1 quality; make big profits like hundreds of Lenox dealers. LENOX, 366 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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Our personal service awaits your request concerning NEW YORK CITY Shopping, Schools, Hotels, sightseeing and general requests. Write MRS. ELIZABETH L. MERRILL
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A MAN who can sell, has trained other men to sell; knows much of industrial advertising, marketing and distribution; hard worker, dependable, good disposition; 9 years with present employer; age 36; remuneration secondary to opportunity. Box X-47, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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20 YEARS' national experience, driving to West Coast about Aug. 25; will go anywhere for sizable job or work of any kind; lowest rates, best references; may I serve you on the way? W. H. HENDRICK, Blandford, Mass.

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DENVER, COLO.—Woman well trained and experienced in hotel, club and institution management, attractive personality, thorough knowledge of food likes people, special ability to create homelike atmosphere. F. E. T., 1080 Sherman St., Apartment 108.

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MOVERS and PACKERS
Packing, Shipping, Storage
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Weekly Trips Between
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ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS ON ANY MAKE OF RADIO. QUICK SERVICE.

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On Webster Lake Franklin, N. H.
Beautiful country home on a mile of lake front, offering a rare combination of New England hospitality and solid comfort; tennis, bathing, boating and ping pong are available without extra charge; small fee for golf; moderate rates. MRS. C. W. AIKEN.

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LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE, WEIRS, N. H.
Ownership-Management.
Pleasant View House, lake front, clean rooms, meals you will enjoy, bathing beach in front, golf course near by; weekly rates $18 to $21 double; booklet on request. May we have your patronage, please?

LOVELY private estate; rooms with or without board; reduced price; sports. Box 92, No. Scituate Beach, Mass. Phone Scituate 1053.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Ocean front new, attractive small apartments and guest rooms; sun-deck. MIR-A-MAR, 4th at Beach. Phone.

ROOMS AND BOARD

COMFORTABLE rooms, home atmosphere; good home cooking; spacious veranda; room for refined couple or gentlemen; also one single room. Oakwood 3359, 136 Rich Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

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Rooms in select homes, $6.00 up.
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SALESMEN

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If you are a positive thinker rather than a negative thinker and want to become a part of this modern industry, why not select the company which offers you the greatest opportunities and the most complete line of oil burners?

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The most beautiful showroom in the oil-burner industry.
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Range burners, approved by the Good Housekeeping Institute.
Space heaters, garage heaters and water heaters.
There is no need to lose an order because you haven't the proper Silent Glow oil burner best suited for the customer's heating plant and conditions.
Every chimney points to a prospect.
The big season is not far away, and now is the time to begin your drive to prosperity. There is some mighty good territory now open. Liberal commissions.
Write or phone for appointment.

THE SILENT GLOW
OIL BURNER CORPORATION
790 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
Telephone: Longwood 5700

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REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines; some good used machines, $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 6527.

SITUATIONS WANTED — MEN

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

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EXPERIENCED colored cook wants work; references. Tel. Mon. 2-2652. (BULLARD). 1890 Seventh Ave., New York City.

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Open Through September
Charming old-fashioned house; splendid cooking. Bathing, sailing, fishing. Moderate rates Six miles from Portland. THE MISSES PERRY.

EXCELLENT food, clean rooms, beds; salt water bathing, boating, fishing; room and board $16-$18 a week. For an ideal vacation, Pollyanna Lodge, Five Islands, Me. Zetta M. Higgins.

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WEIRS, N. H.—Table supplied daily with fresh products from our own farm; rates reasonable. Tel. Weirs 3612.

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Good Parking
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Our FINGER WAVES are perfect.
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Any overstuffed chair recovered $14.50, supplying tapestry, velour or damask. Let us call and show you our large selection of samples. Special men to do old-fashioned furniture. Best references furnished.
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are a perfect fit for every figure
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Marvelette is the foundation garment you've heard about on the radio.
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Delicious on Crackers

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Complete Lubrication—Complete Tire Service
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Our Shop at Vineyard Haven Now Open

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Gulf Hill Parlors
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So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk *Luncheon* *Dinner*
Buttermilk *Afternoon Tea*
Heavy Cream *Fancy Pastries*
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Generous Reductions prevail on all Summer Garments and Accessories. For Women, Misses, Juniors, Girls, Infants, Boys.
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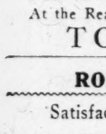
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MASSACHUSETTS

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Custom Made Corsets
16 Years' Experience in Corset Fitting.
Fittings at home by appointment.
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Dresses—Coats—Millinery
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457 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, Arlington
269 MOODY STREET, Waltham

ANGELO GRILLONE
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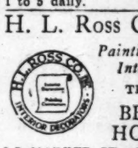
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All Sizes, $5.98 and up
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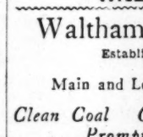
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Yellow Eyes
or Pea Beans

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Let us tell you about the time-saving convenience of an
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Eugene Method
Permanent Wave
Shampoo and Marcel
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202 Patriot Building

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Home Furnishers

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Home Furnishers
Interior Decorators
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Successor to W. E. Virgin
Builder and Cabinet Maker
Steel Ceilings and Hardwood Floors
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THE GRANITE STATE CANDY SHOPPE
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Our Mimeograph and Typewriter Repairing Is Guaranteed.
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Parking Space Always Available
We Specialize in Ladies' Haircutting,
Shampooing and Finger Waving
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Special Sale of Summer Hats
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Inexpensive Gifts for All Occasions
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Empire Apparel Shop
Ladies' Outer Apparel,
Millinery, Lingerie, Hosiery
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An Eating Place of Quality
Cooked Food, Pastry, Ice Cream
Lunches put up to take out
CONCORD, N. H. Opp. State House

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Imported and Domestic Cheese
FANCY CANNED GOODS

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PITTSTON COAL
and N. E. COKE
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R. C. A. RADIOS
Silent Automatic Oil Burners
5 ODD FELLOWS AVENUE Phone 1486

It costs no more to have the
Right Accessory
If you shop here!
HARRY G. EMMONS
CONCORD, N. H.

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10 Miles from Concord on Dover Road
Good Old Fashioned Home Cooking
ELLIOT O. STUART, JEAN A. STUART
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110 WASHINGTON ST., DOVER
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Is More Beautiful Than Ever This Year—Prices Are Much Lower, Too.
We are the local agents for the country's finest lines of summer furniture such as:
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LOUGEE-ROBINSON
MASONIC TEMPLE LACONIA, N. H.

J. P. PITMAN & CO.
Bay State Paints
Varnishes, Lacquers, Brushes
COMPLETE LINE OF HARDWARE
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O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

Your favorite Bakery Goods
can be bought in three stores this year:
646 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.
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LAKESIDE AVENUE, WEIRS, N. H.
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Fresh Fruit, Vegetables — Heavy Western Beef, Native Veal and Lamb
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VISIT OUR GREENHOUSE
ROBERTS' MARKET
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WAKITATINA
Dining Porch and Gift Shop
On D. W. HIGHWAY
Eight miles north of Laconia
Modern Cabins De Luxe
Meredith, N. H. Emma V. Drewett, Hostess

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DRY GOODS and
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86 PLEASANT STREET
Norwalk and Goodyear Tires
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Official Alemite Station
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and Underwear
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Kodaks and Supplies
522 MAIN STREET Tel. 867

CHARLES F. WATERMAN
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and JEWELRY REPAIRING
Beads Restrung and Engraving
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SAVINGS DEPOSITS
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Best Grade Meats, Groceries, Vegetables and Fruits
Specials Each Week—Ask for Posters
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815 CHESTNUT—Phone 296
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804-832 CANAL ST., MANCHESTER, N. H.
PHONE 1373

A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM ST., MANCHESTER, N. H.
Electrical Contractors
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for EVERY OCCASION
Flowers Telegraphed to Any Destination.
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Pasteurized and
Raw Milk
Home Made Ice Cream, Cake Pies and Cookies.
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Phone 2849 134-138 SCHOOL ST., W. SIDE

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EAT MORE FISH
69 MANCHESTER ST. Phones 11 and 12

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

The *New*
Autumn and Fall
Patterns
Vogue, Butterick, McCall, Pictorial Review and Excella Patterns can be obtained at the
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YES—
We sell Heinz Products, Gerber's Strained Vegetables, Clapp's Baby Food, Ivory Salt, Postum, Friend's Beans, Burnett's Extracts, Campbell's Soup and other popular products.
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Famous Store for Nuts, Candies and Ices, Also Dainty Lunches.
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THE STORE OF DEPENDABLE MERCHANDISE
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Founded 1882
We would welcome readers of The Christian Science Monitor as charge account customers
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193 BELLEVUE AVE.
Hats of distinction: hand modeled.
Importers and Creators of Originality.

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HOT WATER SERVICE
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Coal and Wood
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515 THAMES ST.

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CANDY SHOP
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Real Old-Fashioned
CLAM BAKES
STONE BRIDGE INN
TIVERTON, R. I.
Every Sunday at 1:30 P. M.
(Also Lobster, Steak and Chicken Dinners)
Tel. Tiverton 214 Mrs. L. L. Holden, Mgr.

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When visiting Brattleboro, Vermont, make the Garage of
MANLEY BROTHERS CO.
Incorporated
Your Headquarters

The Enna Jettick Shoe
for Women, $5—$6
"You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot."
WAGNERS
THE SHOE MAN 97 MAIN STREET

Rime-o-Grams No. 9

Poets

Published: July 1

ANSWERS

1.
Poetry seldom contains
Any wit that's undying.
Yet we've laughed fifty years
At Darius's flying!
(John T. Trowbridge)

2.
Scenes haunting he pictured
In exquisite numbers,
With a bird's "Nevermore"
Disturbing our slumbers.
(Edgar Allan Poe)

3.
With whimsies of childhood
Forever in tune,
But for midsummer joys—
Take "Kneedeep in June."
(James Whitcomb Riley)

4.
This New England poet,
I'm sure you'll agree,
Will long hold the palm
For his quick repartee.
(Oliver Wendell Holmes)

5.
For the bloom of the flower
And the golden grain's glow,
The bard with the pen
Lauds the "Man With the Hoe."
(Edwin Markham)

WINNERS:

Miss Georgia Beckley, West Haven, Conn.
Fitzhugh Dade, Henderson, Ky.
Miss Nedra Blake, Woodfords, Me.
Mrs. E. B. Abbott, New York.
Miss F. R. Wayne, Tacoma, Wash.
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Mrs. Julia B. Evans, Jackson, Miss.
Mrs. P. McAuliffe, Chicago.

DAILY FEATURES

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Hackneyed expressions (several letters)—Scores of friends who are doing their bit to establish and perpetuate good speech have joined the crusade to rid our conversation and writing of trite and hackneyed expressions. Approximately 200 overworked phrases — in addition to those already printed — have been submitted as candidates for an extended vacation, but it would seem that they should not be published until something can be done about the following letter:

For your consideration, I respectfully submit this criticism of your column of hackneyed phrases:

I earnestly consult your column, "A Word a Day," and have always found it constructive.

However, I do not find the wholesale tearing down of hackneyed phrases exactly constructive.

I have not had an extensive education, and it is difficult to furnish good substitutes for those phrases you consider hackneyed.

May I recommend that those who tear down also build up by supplying the correct substitute for the hackneyed phrase?

The proposal seems a good one. And is our face red!

The purpose of drawing attention to trite expressions is, of course, to urge against thinking and talking and writing in grooves—to promote new, clearer and original thinking and expression. Ideas are boundless, and the means of conveying thoughts should not be carelessly circumscribed.

The faithful, therefore, are invited to send simple substitutes. For example, to offer a few ourselves:

Trite	Better say
Sum and substance	Substance
Could have knocked me over with a feather	Astonished beyond belief
On his own hook	Alone, or without aid

Rime-O-Grams

No. 21

Artists

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
So stately and calm
His portrait of Mother;
Admired, it is said,
Above any other.

2.
As animal painter
He reached a high mark.
So lifelike his dogs
We 'most hear them bark.

3.
The artist of artists,
On whom fortune smiled;
Supreme are his paintings
Of Mother and Child.

4.
Best known by his pictures
Of Spanish grandees;
His Philip the Fourth
The finest of these.

5.
While forest still sleeps
In shadow and dew,
"The Dance of the Nymphs"
His brush brings to view.

The answers and names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 21."

In Lighter Vein

The Borrower

"Why are you clearing the umbrella stand?"

"Because we are to have company this evening."

"Surely you don't think they would steal umbrellas?"

"No, but they might identify some of them."—*Christian Advocate.*

Names and Pies

"What are you making, Mother?" asked little Walter.

"Lemon meringue pie, dear," his mother answered.

Half an hour later he reëntered the kitchen and inquired: "What did you say the pie's middle name was, Mother?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Economy

"We go away for our holidays every third year."

"What do you do the other years?"

"The first one we talk of last year's holiday, and the next year we discuss plans for the following year."—*Karikaturen.*

Cleaned Up

Aunt: "Which one of you children ate the grapes I had in the cupboard? No use denying it—I saw the seeds and skins on the floor."

Ronald: "It wasn't me, Auntie, 'cause I ate skins, seeds and all."—*Answers.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

POLITENESS is to
do and say
The kindest thing in
the kindest way.
—ANON.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Generosity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Perth, W. Aust.

"WESTERNER" writes to the Daily News as follows: "None of those extravagant stories—most of them, I may say, grossly libelous—imputing undue carefulness to the Scottish race could ever, in any way, be applied to the late Rev. Alexander M'Carlie. Here was a Scot whose religion was as much Generosity as it was Presbyterian.

"A friend of mine who knew him well 30 years ago, when he had charge of the old St. Columba's Church at Cottesloe, recalled today an incident which he told me was typical of many others demonstrating this churchman's generosity. Mr. M'Carlie lost a purse containing £3, which was found and returned to him next day by a youth whose appearance and clothes clearly indicated a struggle against adversity.

"A minister's reward of worldly goods in those days, as now, was by no means princely, but not only did Mr. M'Carlie insist on the indigent finder keeping the purse and its contents, but added more to it—sufficient, he said, to buy a suit of clothes."

The Children's Corner

Emmaline and Susabet

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS a fine summer morning in Farmer Ben's henyard, and most of the hens were scratching about and clucking and running here and there, and behaving the way most hens do when they are not laying eggs. But Emmaline and Susabet, the intelligent hens, never acted in this commonplace way. When each had done her duty and laid an egg, they met quietly and consulted as to what they could most pleasantly and wisely do with the rest of the day.

"Susabet," said Emmaline,
"The sun is bright today.
It will rejoice our Farmer Ben
And help him with the hay."

"Emmaline," said Susabet,
"I saw them march away,—
Good Farmer Ben and six stout men
To gather in the hay."

"Susabet," said Emmaline,
"I gravely hope and pray
No summer shower will appear
Before they've stowed the hay."

"Emmaline," said Susabet,
"Let's go and watch, I say,
Where Farmer Ben and six stout men
Are getting in the hay."

"Susabet," said Emmaline,
"Cluck! Cluck! That will be gay.
Let's go and watch those sturdy men
A-getting in the hay."

So Emmaline and Susabet left the henyard and walked in a leisurely way to the haying field, for they were too intelligent to hurry on a warm day. It was an interesting scene of agricultural labor. The sun had dried the hay and Farmer Ben and his six stout helpers, each dressed in pretty blue shirts and overalls, were going from one little pile of hay to another and pitching one little pile after another up on a blue wagon drawn by a white horse. It was such a pretty spectacle that, as Emmaline said to Susabet and Susabet agreed with her, one could hardly get enough of it. Emmaline and Susabet followed along behind the cart and watched the load get higher and higher till it was almost as high as the cart could carry.

"Emmaline," said Susabet,
"I wish that we could fly
And get on top that load of hay.
Alas! it is too high."

"Susabet," said Emmaline,
"This little pile is soft.
Perhaps if we get up on it
They'll pitchfork us aloft."

"Emmaline," said Susabet,
"Though high the eminence,
Our wings would help us down again
Like jumping off a fence."

Emmaline flopped her wings and Susabet flopped her wings, and,

Emmaline and Susabet Are Ready For a Ride

what with a run and a jump, they both landed on the next pile of hay. When Farmer Ben saw them he said "Shoo!" and then he looked at them again, and said, "All right, Susabet and Emmaline, if you want a ride on the hay cart, why—up you go." And he put his pitchfork under the little pile of hay and pitched it up, and landed Emmaline and Susabet on top of the hay cart. And as that was all the hay it could carry, Farmer Ben said "Giddap!" to the white horse and drove off to the barn. When they got to the barn Emmaline and Susabet jumped off.

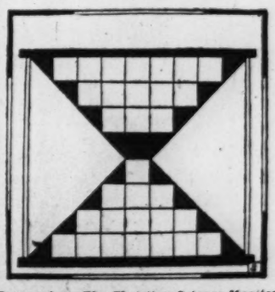
"Susabet," said Emmaline,
"Our wings are not much use
For going up, but coming down
They do the jar reduce."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Well, it didn't take me very long to get on the good side of the camp cook—
I found out the other morning that he gets up early, too, so instead of going for a hike, I decided to hang around and keep him company—
And as he seemed to like it I have been waiting for him on the kitchen doorsteps every morning since then—
Now any time I want a bone or titbit all I have to do is trot around to the kitchen door and bark and he gives it to me—
Which probably explains why the Boss said today—"Camp life certainly agrees with you, Snubs—You're getting as fat as a butter ball"

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Hour-Glass Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

By filling in the proper words horizontally, you will find, reading down in the center, the name of another form of timekeeper. Definitions: (1) Exercises assigned for study. (2) An abode. (3) The finish. (4) A letter of the alphabet. (5) A small portion. (6) A piece of furniture used to sit on. (7) Printed tickets used in voting.

Brevities

Detroit News: Has that northwestern town which is trying to rid itself of an unwanted elephant ever thought of offering two elephants for 1 cent more than the price of one?

Humorist: We read that a London man proposes to push a wheelbarrow round the world. We understand that he is in excellent training for the feat, as he has owned a cheap car for several years.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

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EDITORIALS

A Year of National Government

A YEAR ago, when the clouds that had been gathering over the world seemed likely to break in a ruinous deluge upon England, the British people for the second time in the present century tried the experiment of a National Government. The crisis which made it necessary on the earlier occasion had been a war; on the second occasion it was a world-wide economic dislocation which threatened a collapse of the whole financial system and the ruin of British credit and trade.

At that moment of tension Mr. MacDonald formed his National Government, to which members of all parties, excluding only the official section of the Labor Party, hastened to give their support. This Government, strengthened by the good will of the nation, took unexampled measures to ward off the immediate danger to the currency, the national credit and trade. Those measures succeeded. The "break through"—to take a metaphor from war—was averted. The line of the world's economic defenses was restored.

That is not overstating the case. For the British credit system was and is one of the strong points in the world's economic armory. If it had fallen then, under the weight of a concentrated attack, all the rest of the defensive line would have found itself taken in rear and the economic break-up might easily have been general.

But the analogy of war must not be pressed too far. The possibility of disaster, the need for swiftness, the call for sacrifice were similar. Yet in other respects the situation was very different. The flamboyance of war's excitement was lacking. There was need for calm persistence in normal work without any relaxation of spirited endeavor. The immediate danger was soon surmounted, British currency and credit becoming stronger than ever, and the balance of trade restored. But there was no real improvement in world conditions. The numbers of the unemployed in Great Britain were not reduced in the year that followed, while unemployment increased in America, in France and in Germany. Britain's foreign trade did not increase, while that of the other countries diminished.

During the year the British public has decided that the world economic slump is due to something more than a swing of the pendulum. It has become convinced that exceptional forces are operating which can be turned in the right direction only by conscious, concerted, skilled effort. It has found a *modus vivendi* for continuing in work and play; but it is far from content with that. It looks to the National Government to take an active share in extricating the world from the morass; and that that Government may have a freer hand the public has damped the ardors of party strife.

The Administration has not failed to realize the special responsibility thus imposed on it. After the emergency measures of last summer and autumn it organized its efforts for carrying out a continuous policy. It has not neglected the difficult task of devising reforms which will satisfy India. Advantage was taken of the improved national credit to reduce interest on debt by a great war loan conversion scheme. The problem of war debts loomed large on the horizon as constituting one of the main obstacles to international recovery; so far as reparations are concerned, the obstacle has been smoothed away by Mr. MacDonald's mediating policy at Lausanne.

Other steps are planned to follow in due order—the Imperial Conference is already in session at Ottawa, and a world economic conference will come later. The plan of action, as envisaged by the British people, depends on other nations besides their own. But at each stage so far the National Government has played with energy the part it was called upon to play, both at home and abroad. Expecting no immediate or easy solution of the world's troubles, it has been hopeful without being oversanguine; and it enjoys the confidence of the British nation because it has shown its determination to try intelligent action in concert with other nations. It is felt that where some previous British Governments tended to drift, this one is shaping a course; that it is a Government which governs.

Around the Reading Lamp

ONCE upon a time it was not uncommon for two persons, or several, simultaneously to enjoy the same book. They took turns reading it aloud. It is not improbable that the attention of the listeners varied, but in their different degrees they enjoyed the entertainment. A kerosene lamp illuminated the reading, and the advice of that poetic clergyman, the Rev. William Walker—

> Learn to read slow. All other graces
> Will follow in their proper places—

was still regarded as sound.

There has been recent evidence that this practice still lingers. A gentleman in England lately sent to the Manchester Guardian a list of books he and his wife had read aloud to each other during the last decade. A gentleman in the United States wrote to the New York Times that he and his wife had spent during the same decade every free evening in like employment, the lady reading aloud and the gentleman listening and doing a cross-word puzzle. The British correspondent and his wife read the Victorian novelists, and the American couple took their pleasure in "history, biography, drama, and belles-lettres."

One may believe without hesitation that these examples are not unique in their respective countries, although working a cross-word puzzle while listening seems likely to be an exceptional accomplishment. It suggests a compromise, as if one would make up for time lost over the book by time gained over the cross-word puzzle. Other combinations present themselves. The lady might sew while the gentleman read. It is to be hoped, however, that no motorist will be tempted to have his wife read aloud to him while he is driving the family car.

The present century is not conducive to this manner of sharing a book. There are, for one thing, too many books published at the same time. Group selectivity is proportionately handicapped. The current frankness in fictional literature is sometimes an embarrassment. The radio, a centralizing influence in the home, cuts down reading opportunities.

It is, moreover, somewhat difficult nowadays to find a quiet spot, suitable for reading aloud, in or about the home. Nevertheless, those who still follow the practice have their rewards and are perhaps more numerous than they seem to be. There are a good many pleasant practices of other days persisting in a period whose aggregate opinion and behavior appears to discredit them.

Trends in Foreign Trade

VERY wisely the United States Department of Commerce, in its report of America's foreign trade for 1931, emphasizes the fact that in a time of changing prices the volume and not the valuation of foreign commerce is really the figure to use.

Assume that exactly the same amount of silk arrived in the United States in 1931 as in 1930. Assume, further, that the price in 1930 was $500, and in 1931, $100. Using the money measure, people would get the impression that the 1931 trade had fallen to a fifth of the 1930 trade. In fact, of course, the trade would have remained the same. Thus, though the dollar value of American exports dropped 37 per cent in 1931, in volume the decline was only 20 per cent.

The department does not give the volume figures for other countries. But since the fall of prices is a world phenomenon, money statistics are permissible in making comparisons. For practical purposes the relation will be the same whether the base of contrast be volume or value. Instead of going back one year, let us cover the two-year period of the business recession. According to League of Nations data, American exports have dropped in value 54 per cent from the 1929 level. Other countries compare: United Kingdom, 47 per cent; France, 39 per cent; Italy, 34 per cent; Germany, 27 per cent. Add Switzerland and Canada, and the average decrease comes to 40 per cent.

While the drop in American exports is above the average, it has not disturbed the leading position of the United States among world exporters. In 1930 the American proportion of world exports was 14.31 per cent, compared with 10.85 per cent for Germany and 10.51 per cent for the United Kingdom. It is too early yet to give the precise ratios for 1931. All we can tell from the Commerce Department's figures is that the United States is still in front, though by a narrower margin, as is obvious from the fact that whereas United States exports declined 37 per cent in value last year, Germany's declined only 18 per cent.

Of major importance in accounting for the abnormal American decrease is the drying up of American foreign loans. When dollars are lent abroad, the borrower generally spends them in buying American goods. But in the last eighteen months there has been little borrowed money to spend; hence the fact that the United States and the United Kingdom, the world's leading lenders, have been hardest hit in their export trade.

The next reason for the abnormal decline for the United States is undoubtedly the tariff. Nations that cannot sell their products cannot buy. When these nations are also debtors to the United States, they must also sell more than they buy if they wish to settle, as it is desirable that they should, in goods. Per contra, the United States, in order to receive interest payments, should logically buy more than it sells. Though the logic has not been revealed in the American tables of trade, it is the verdict of the 1931 report that the trend is slowly in that direction. Last year imports declined less than exports, a result which reduced the surplus of exports to the lowest figure since 1914.

The trade this year has deepened the tendency. In May the United States actually bought more from foreign countries than it sold to them.

A Rope in Time

PERHAPS there is no subject of King George who could not sail a boat if necessary, no Frenchman who could not make a beautiful bow, no Spaniard who could not play the guitar, no Australian who could not throw a boomerang, no Mexican who could not wait for mañana. And perhaps there is no American who could not use a lasso effectually if necessity demanded.

At any rate, there are indications that American policemen can. In Brighton, Mass., the other day a bull wandered from its pen into an otherwise peaceful street and—in line with current business sentiment—started to put on a bullish performance. The police were called, and a certain Patrolman Crooks, distinguishing the bull in the distance, distinguished himself by twisting a piece of rope into a noose and tossing it over the bull's head. The patrolman, said the papers next day, had never been much farther West than his home town and had worked on a purely theoretical knowledge.

From Oklahoma City also comes a report on the power of the lariat in American hands. This time it was a swimmer that had to be subdued. Swimming outside a safety zone, he found himself followed by life guards and police in a boat. Not until a lasso was twirling over one of his pursuer's heads would he surrender.

Now it may be significant that in both cases the rope was handled in the name of order. And were it not for the redoubtable Will Rogers, who with a lasso has brought to terms not merely cattle and swimmers but entire audiences, it might be thought the ability were limited to the arm of the law. While the least that should be done for those versatile officers would be to make them mounted policemen—with pinto ponies—steps should be taken to prevent any spread of the notion that the talent for using rope is confined to one or two sections of American society. For practically every citizen at some time or another has pulled himself out of a tight place with the declaration that for the time being he was "all tied up."

Bombing Confidence

"WHO steals my purse steals trash," wrote Shakespeare, and the parodist in America today might continue, "But he who with cunning lies causes me to lose faith in my bank moves me to do that which betrays my neighbor, enriches no one and endangers even peaceful government."

This becomes strikingly apparent in the light of disclosures in Michigan of Communist activity—now disavowed at the national party headquarters—in spreading rumors as to the soundness of banks in Chicago, Cleveland and other cities for the purpose of bringing about widespread bank closings and so adding to the suffering already occasioned in that way. One would suppose that if the recent slump were as severe an indictment of the capitalist system as radical orators have charged, there would be no need artificially to aggravate the condition in order to make converts to Communism. Yet this is the portent of letters found by the police.

These disclosures help somewhat to account for the baseless questionings that have been afloat in many cities as to some of the soundest financial institutions. Anonymous telephone calls have been used to shake the confidence of depositors. Hundreds of impressionable persons who have been played upon to relay innuendoes may now be abashed to know the source of what they repeated, though plenty of such whisperings may have come from other than Communist sources. This all helps to explain the serious difficulty under which bankers have operated in any efforts to help business recovery.

The question next arises as to what the people can do to protect themselves against irresponsible and even malicious rumor mongering freighted with the most serious social consequences. Revolutionaries hitherto have usually done their own bomb throwing, but in this instance they have dealt with a new and unusually treacherous type of explosive, and have entrapped others into lighting the fuse for them. Undoubtedly the utmost efforts will be made to apprehend and punish the conspirators under the existing laws.

But it would be still better if the public could and would protect itself against being influenced in the first place by such machinations. Dr. Burrus Dickinson, instructor in financial journalism at the University of Illinois and a former newspaper man, recommends in the current issue of the Quill that bank statements be treated as news, that newspapers publish articles explaining to their subscribers how to read such statements, and that they cultivate writers capable of commenting intelligently on them. Over a period of time this undoubtedly would help. So will a disposition to believe the best as readily as the worst.

When the Sun Goes Into Business

THE occasional reports of experiments with machines designed to translate the sun's heat either into revolving power or steam power hint at the probable day when Old Sol will be a part of every factory's personnel.

Once the sun is harnessed, more human hands will be freed from drudgery. The person who judges only in terms of the past may forecast more unemployment. But the thinker, looking through the turmoil of change, will see a hastening of the adjustment which must come between mankind and the machine, with mankind emerging at last the master, liberated from numbing toil and standing at the doorway of the world of thought.

In a recent talk at Bronxville, N. Y., Mr. Edwin Markham, the poet, drew a nice distinction between work and drudgery. "A little work is good for everyone," he asserted. "But not too much. Drudgery is undivine. It keeps man on the level of the beasts by depriving him of the opportunity to think."

The opportunity to think! Perhaps, at last, humanity is going to have the time to ponder through to a conclusion some of the problems that have disturbed it for unnumbered years. Perhaps work, in the future, will be a matter of proud skill, art, and service for love's sake, and we shall see the end of the physical slavery which is only tolerated because it wears the word "necessity." The proverbial grindstone, already transferred from the footpower treadle to the electrically driven shaft in many a machine shop, may become a symbol of mechanical service rather than servitude.

Editorial Notes

Since the owners of one of Chicago's tall buildings decided to convert the roof into an outdoor resort where hiking, swimming and handicraft work are daily made available to 300 boys and girls, the phrase "going up to our summer camp" isn't for the fortunate youngsters the meaningless thing it used to be.

Reading that grapefruit growers have discovered that sand preserves their product just as well as does cold storage, some people are beginning to suspect that the raisers of spinach have known this for a long time.

An electric refrigerator concern advertises that in one of its models "You'll find exactly what you want." Just the thing for that surreptitious after-bedtime snack?

Individuals can lessen governmental borrowings needed for unemployment relief by lending more ideas to increase employment.

Garment workers of New York have accepted a cut—not to set the style, but to avert a strike.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Is Texas Wet?—Seven Third Parties

YOU will read, or have read, in most of the newspapers that a referendum proposition in Texas on the prohibition issue went two to one wet. And you will be asked to consider the significance of this in a state which four years ago broke away from its historic allegiance to the Democratic Party in order to defeat "Al" Smith, a wet. Of course, there were other reasons for the defeat of Mr. Smith, but it is true that Texas, which was the banner dry State of the South, failed to maintain its dry faith in last week's referendum.

And why? For the simple reason that less than half of the voters in the primaries troubled to vote at all on the wet-dry issue. What happened was that a slender majority of a small minority of the voters put Texas in the position of abandoning prohibition. It is utterly improbable that when the actual election shall come this position will be maintained.

It has been the policy of the Anti-Saloon League, the most powerful of the prohibition organizations, to urge its members not to vote at all on referenda which were held merely for the purpose of determining public sentiment. This position is logical, but mighty bad strategy. It is logical because such referenda do not affect the prohibition law, which can only be changed by Congress and the states. Why then trouble to vote in defense of a cause which cannot be adversely affected? But it has been bad strategy, for every referendum of this sort which has been carried by the wets by heavy majorities—and there have been many such—has contributed to the growing opinion that prohibition is being abandoned by its own supporters.

If they won't vote for it in Literary Digest polls, or in state referenda held for the purpose of ascertaining public sentiment, why should we believe that they care about it at all? That is the question put, very reasonably, by the wets. But reasonable as it seems, I think it will be answered next November in a way that will surprise them.

* * *

Seven "third-party" tickets are now in the field and Dr. John Dewey's League for Independent Political Action, which in my opinion promises more for the future than any other independent political organization, has determined to make no nomination this year, but has indorsed the Socialist ticket headed by Norman Thomas. In all probability, two or three more tickets will be in the field before November.

There are those who think that Senator Borah's activities in the last week, and particularly his sharp volte face on internationalism, may indicate a desire on his part to head such ticket. This seems to me wholly unlikely. At any time within the last twelve years the Senator from Idaho would have been a formidable figure at the head of an independent ticket. Repeated overtures have been made to him to lead such a forlorn hope, but he has steadfastly refused. There is nothing in the present situation which would seem to offer peculiarly glowing prospects for a ticket of revolt. There is dissatisfaction with both old parties, of course. There always has been. But within the Republican organization there is not a sign of opposition to Mr. Hoover, while his strength among the people—which three months ago seemed to have largely disappeared—is steadily gaining.

The Democrats in the main are equally contented with their ticket, although there is a question whether the personal followers of "Al" Smith are going to look upon his very tepid indorsement of the ticket as a reason for supporting it. For a third ticket to accomplish anything constructive there must be a very obvious revolt in both parties, and that condition does not obtain today.

It is, however, an evidence of the hold Senator Borah has upon the political imagination of the people that a fifteen-minute radio address of his should for a week displace, in the public mind, the utterances of all other statesmen. Perhaps, too, it affords a certain proof that the American people are more ready for economic coöperation with foreign nations than the recent Congress was willing to admit. Personally I have reason to believe that the Borah proposition is much more nearly in accord with the President's individual views than was the narrow view enunciated by Congress.

* * *

After a week spent in New York City, Mr. Clinton Gilbert, political writer for the Philadelphia Ledger and the New York Evening Post, informs his readers that unless sentiment changes radically there is not the slightest chance that Roosevelt will carry the Empire State. Mr. Gilbert is a veteran observer, and not in any way a partisan of Herbert Hoover. His verdict is in accord with that of most competent political observers who have studied the New York situation. For myself I have found there the same forces and types of individuals opposing Roosevelt that fought Bryan in his last campaign of 1908. The fear of Roosevelt's "radicalism," and distaste for his western associates are voiced on every hand. The principal newspapers echo the sentiments expressed by leading figures in finance and industry. Of course conditions may change, but at present it is evident that the Democrats are hoping to win without New York—certainly a difficult task.

Books of Current Interest

China's Capital Question

The Capital Question of China, by Lionel Curtis, London. Macmillan & Co. 10s. 6d.

DECREES have sought to reform China "with a stroke of the vermilion pencil." They have failed. Dynasties have been established to rule the Middle Kingdom forever. They rule no more. Strange doctrines have been embraced to awaken a multitudinous people. But vast millions in China still follow the ways of their ancestors. Even Sun Yat-sen, dipping his fingers deep into revolution, knew that it was "not by sudden transition" that China's problems were to be solved.

History, thus, has led many to believe that China must water the oak of stability with the tears of many failures. Others believe that the nations should evolve a plan to save China from herself. Lionel Curtis subscribes to neither extreme. He has a solution to offer. But his plea is not for elaborate and ingenious devices. He asks merely for appointment to China of ambassadors of a caliber equal to the magnitude of the problem of the Far East.

For it is not China alone, in Mr. Curtis's opinion, that has failed. It is western diplomacy that has not lived up to its opportunities. No one, he intimates, can map the path in advance that China should follow. Enlightened diplomacy, Mr. Curtis declares, must recognize that a policy "which seeks, in a country like China, trade and that only, must end by destroying the thing which it seeks. The time has surely come when no real statesmen need shrink from asserting that a foreign government in dealing with a unit so vast as China, will be wiser to ask itself first what is the true interest of that country, and then only to consider, in the light of the answer it finds to that question, what is the particular interest of its own.

"The first interest of China is admittedly the establishment of orderly government. The question whether a policy, or step taken to implement policy, will in the long run help or hinder China in the attainment of orderly government can be safely taken as the practical touchstone of all questions which call for decision in the Far East. I submit it frankly as the only criterion."

Mr. Curtis pleads for England and America to inaugurate such a policy through what he terms the "process of political induction." But not everyone will agree with Mr. Curtis in his indictment of British diplomacy in China. He declares that since the days of Lord Elgin, Britain has not thought of sending to China "a minister with the qualifications which are deemed necessary for the Viceroy of India." The accrediting of a minister to China rather than an ambassador, he believes "in itself betrays our failure to see the problem in its real proportions."

Mr. Curtis exerts an Englishman's prerogative of criticizing his own nation. He tilts at inefficiencies in the British consular service with a vigor he might resent in foreign hands. At the same time Mr. Curtis refrains from laying an accusing finger upon the policies of other western nations in China. Yet, without disparaging the contribution made in recent years by many serious diplomatists, the advice he gives to Britain could well be heeded in other foreign offices.

C. E. G.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Then—and Now

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One wonders if the exponents of the legalized sale of alcoholic beverages in this country have ever realized the profound difference in the daily life that has come about since the beginning of national prohibition.

It was a large automobile that boasted 50 horsepower and a top speed of 60 miles an hour in 1919. An open car on the roads of that time, together with the greater difficulty of handling an early model, made speeding a real task. Today cars offer 150 horsepower and more, with top speeds of 80 and 90 miles an hour. Closed bodies and ease of handling make the broad highways of today a real incentive to speed. How much more, then, the need to remove all temptation from the driver who would drink, to protect the public from the havoc liable to result from intoxicated drivers.

Modern advertising as compared to that of 1919 is much more aggressive and subtle. Not only does our eye meet cigarette advertising in newspapers and magazines, but it screams to us from billboards and walks right into our fireside on the wings of the radio. It has even gained an opening at times in the moving picture theaters. It staggers the imagination to think of the flood of suggestion and inducement that would be hurled at the youth of today should it again be possible to advertise intoxicants, just as tobacco advertising has been directed at the more impressionable age group of society. Indeed, if the great increase in smoking has been brought about by advertising, as it seems reasonable to assume, consider the element of protection that prohibition has given us in this one phase of the situation.

Having been raised in an industrial town of eastern Ohio, I can remember many instances of the sad effects of the open sale of liquor and beer. For instance, a schoolmate was forced to purchase a pail of beer for his parents every evening. This youngster was seven years of age. He was ordered not to use the so-called family entrance of the saloon but to go to the speakeasy next door where it was cheaper.

In view of the continuous arguments advanced in favor of states' rights, it is interesting to note the result in one instance of this method. The State in which I lived at the time was dry, but one had merely to cross a bridge over the Ohio into another State to obtain all the liquor desired. Many quiet, peaceful villages along the border suddenly became supply centers for the bordering states, and towns near the larger cities not only supplied liquor, but gambling and the other unspeakable vices that always trail after the saloon.

It has become common practice to credit prohibition with the rise of gangs, and this statement has been made so frequently that it has had wide acceptance. During the so-called boom years there was great competition to amass wealth. Many were set on achieving financial security at any price. Those who were so minded and unable to achieve their goal legitimately simply resorted to outlaw methods. Any regulation or tax upon legitimate business immediately gives the outlaw a strategic opening, as witness the bootleggers of gasoline evading federal taxes. Crime has not grown as a by-product of prohibition, but upon the lawlessness of those who contribute to the coffers of organized vice and crime.

Bronxville, N. Y. JOHN STAMM IRWIN.

Too Much Economy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Would it be logical for anyone during this period of world advancement and adjustment to recommend economic retrenchment as the salvation of the day? Are any of us willing to give up our cars, our motorboats, our airplanes or radios, or any of the modern mechanical devices that help make this the most advanced age of all time? If not, and we wish to continue to enjoy them, is it not reasonable to assume that we will need more time to use them and higher wages with which to buy them?

For lack of these man has not kept pace with his inventive genius. It does seem that when industrialists look into this angle from all viewpoints they will find a better solution to overproduction than the extended credit system has ever given them. Taken altogether from a progressive standpoint, would it not be well to consider a solution along the lines of more wages and less hours?

If the manufacturers expect to keep production normal it will behoove them to change their methods of hours and wages. The world has outgrown its position of low wages and long hours. Industry and labor are today united closer than ever through their efforts to aid mankind in keeping up with the times.

Butte, Mont. R. C. REDLICH.